HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

# The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 53,054—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1903 Saturday, 2 p.m. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26th Dec., 1903. | MONGOLIA | 9500 | ..... | ..... |
| 2nd Jan. | ORIENTAL | 5234 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 9th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ..... |
| 16th ,, | PENINSULAR | 5294 | VICTORIA | 6322 |
| 23rd ,, | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ..... |
| 30th ,, | ORIENTAL | 5284 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 6th Feb. | MARMORA | 10500 | ..... | ..... |
| 13th ,, | PENINSULAR | 5494 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 20th ,, | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ..... |
| 27th ,, | ORIENTAL | 5281 | MOLDAVIA | 9777 |
| 5th Mar. | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 12th ,, | PENINSULAR | 5294 | ARCADIA | 6603 |
| 19th ,, | MACEDONIA | 10500 | ..... | ..... |
| 26th ,, | ORIENTAL | 5284 | AUSTRALIA | 6501 |
| 2nd Apl. | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ..... |
| 9th ,, | PENINSULAR | 5294 | OCEANA | 6949 |
| 16th ,, | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ..... |
| 23rd ,, | ORIENTAL | 5231 | MONGOLIA | 9500 |
| 30th ,, | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ..... |
| 7th May | PENINSULAR | 5291 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 14th ,, | MOLDAVIA | 9777 | ..... | ..... |
| 21st ,, | ORIENTAL | 5231 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 28th ,, | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ..... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,876 | Chevallier | 31st Dec. 1903. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,218 | Marcantetti | 28th Jan 1904. |
| DUMBEA | 5,807 | Schmitz | 25th Feb. 1904. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Rates. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 8th Jan. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,101 | 1st Jan. 1904. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Feb. 1904. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,101 | 1st Mar. 1904. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Apr. 1904. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| *† NIPPON | G. Klansberger | 6,317 | 24th Dec. 1903 |
| *† MARIA VALERIE | P. Barberovich | 4,235 | 14th Feb. 1904 |

*Will call at Karachi. †Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 401 | Rs. 151. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 602.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| A STEAMER | | | 29th Feb. 1904. |

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th Dec., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 21st December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd Dec., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 29th Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th Jan., 1904, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 26th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st December, 1903.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

| From BOMBAY | 1st Class. A. | | 1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B. | | Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single. | Return. | Single. | Return. | Single. | Return. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| To SUEZ | 400 | 600 | 320 | ... | 300 | ... |
| MARSEILLES | 525 | 800 | 450 | 700 | 390 | 560 |
| LIVERPOOL | 650 | 950 | 470 | 720 | 420 | 610 |
| LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland) | 600 | ... | 525 | .. | 450 | .. |

| Class. | Steamers. | Scale Tons. | Commanders. | Sail about 1903. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. | CITY of VENICE | 5200 | W. Knaut | 24th Dec. 1904. |
| C. | HADDON HALL | 6603 | A. Buck | 4th Jan. |
| C. | RYDAL HALL | 5200 | Foster Curtis | 10th Jan. |
| A. | PROME | 5200 | F. McKay | 12th Jan. |
| A. | CITY of ATHENS | 5000 | J. Wilson | 3rd Feb. |
| B. | MERTON HALL | 6703 | C. Prowse | 10th Feb. |
| A. | CITY of BOMBAY | 5200 | F. Snow | 4th Mar. |
| A. | CITY of OXFORD | 6003 | A. Findlay | 10th Mar. |
| A. | CITY of VENICE | 5200 | W. Knaut | 20th Mar. |
| B. | MERTON HALL | 6703 | C. Prowse | 20th Apl. |
| A. | CITY of VIENNA | 6003 | J. Campbell | 30th Apl. |

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 650.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

| Steamers. | Captains | Tons. | Sailing about 1903. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BRITANNIA | T. Blaikie | 3,009 | 24th Dec. 1904. |
| MASSILIA | J. Thompson | 5,353 | 20th Jan. |
| PERSIA | J. Mitchell | 8,595 | 3rd Feb. |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Haig | 6,500 | 29th Feb. |
| OLYMPIA | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5,124 | 8th Mar. |
| SCINDIA | S. Abrey | 4,903 | 22nd Mar. |
| BRITANNIA | T. Blaikie | 3,009 | 4th Apr. |
| MASSILIA | J. Thompson | 5,353 | 19th Apr. |

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co., Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

## APOLLO BUNDER

### RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.

THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED 1868.
STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNERS
(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)

On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M.,
from Re. 1 and upwards.

Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.
SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM

Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.
COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

## DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies.
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

H. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

## XMAS 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

XMAS BOXES

AS FOLLOWS :—

No. 1 BOX.—Price Rs. 15, containing 4 lbs. CHRISTMAS CAKE, with Almond Icing, Artistically Decorated; 1 lb. fresh made Chocolates in Silver Foil; 1 lb. Fondants; 1 lb. Imitation Fruit and Almond Paste Sweets; 1 lb. of Fresh Nougat; 1 lb. Assorted Dessert Cakes; and 1 box of Crackers.

No. 2 BOX.—Price Rs. 20, containing 6 lbs. XMAS CAKE, Chocolate and Confectionery as in Box No. 1; Superior Box of Crackers; and 1 lb. finest Dragees.

No. 3 BOX.—Price Rs. 25, containing 8 lbs. CAKE, Chocolate, etc. as in Box No. 2; and 1 bottle of Champagne.

FREE DELIVERY AT THE BOMBAY RAILWAY TERMINUS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamer. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BUNDESRATH | 2,086 | Ahrens | 23rd Dec. |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 23rd November, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGETNS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2000 Hotels.
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.

SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.—"THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.—"THE FLAMMARION," The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.—THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars. 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.—CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.

FLY-BACK.—CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 63.

FLY-BACK.—DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.—CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

PROSPECTUS OF

MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.

APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
THE SECRETARY,
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.

5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

## McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIGHT OF ASIA | I | ... | ... | ... | Rs. | 16 | 8 per 100 |
| ,, ,, ,, | II | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 13 | 2 ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, ,, | III | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 11 | 10 ,, ,, |
| BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape | I | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 17 | 10 ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | II | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 13 | 2 ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | III | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 10 | 11 ,, ,, |
| BOUQUETS | I | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 17 | 7 ,, ,, |
| ,, | II | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 13 | 8 ,, ,, |
| ,, | III | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 11 | 14 ,, ,, |
| QUEEN EMPRESS | I | .. | ... | ... | ,, | 16 | 8 ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | II | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 13 | 2 ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | III | ... | ... | ... | ,, | 11 | 10 ,, ,, |

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "COMPOSIA," | Imperatrix... | Rs. 22/8 | per 100, | in 25's |
| ,, | Especiales... | ,, 17/- | ,, ,, | in 50's & 25's |
| "MULETA," | Principes ... | ,, 19/12 | ,, ,, | in 50's & 25's |
| ,, | Graciosos ... | ,, 13/8 | ,, ,, | in 50's & 25's |

LIGHT OF ASIA'S

From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

ASK FOR

SOKAL.

IT IS A STRENGTH PRODUCING, FORTIFYING AND DIGESTIVE

TONIC WINE

Highly recommended by Medical Profession.

OBTAINABLE FROM :

| | |
|---|---|
| THOMSON & TAYLOR. | FELICE CORNAGLIA |
| MONGINI BROS. | D. C. OOMRIGUR. |
| THOMPSON, THOMAS & Co. | D. D. BARIA. |

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AND EVERY SUCCESSIVE NIGHT.

SPECIAL MATINEE

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON,

XMAS EVE.

In the MAMMOTH PAVILION on the ESPLANADE, opposite Elphinstone High School.

THE LARGEST PERFORMING ELEPHANT Wrestling with the ROYAL BENGAL TIGER in the Arena,

AND

A VARIETY of ACROBATIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

PLAN AT THE PAVILION.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

SUCCESS

FOLLOWS

SUCCESS!

The LIMIT of ACHIEVEMENT REACHED.

The huge audience which filled every part of the Theatre on SATURDAY night declared that the

**ANGLO-AMERICAN TROUBADOURS**

in their Newest Programme had Eclipsed

ALL BOMBAY RECORDS.

Owing to important bookings at Calcutta this will be positively the

**LAST WEEK**

of the TROUBADOURS in Bombay.

BOOK EARLY TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Booking at SOUNDY'S.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Rs. 2 seats.

Overture at 9-30. Carriages at 11-45.

### CHRISTMAS DAY.

An ENGLISH CHRISTMAS in Bombay.

NAVY AND MILITARY NIGHT.

DOUBLE PROGRAMME.

SPECIAL PRICES.

See future advertisements.

### THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th inst., on THURSDAY, the 31st idem, and on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st and 2nd proxi o, those days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN Physical Culture will positively cure you of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Vitality, etc.
For particulars write to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
2, Broadway, MADRAS.

### MINTON TILES.

WHITE GLAZED TILES.
"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.
ITALIAN PAVEMENT TILES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.
MARSEILLES PAVEMENT TILES.
CABINET AND FURNITURE TILES.
CARRARA MARBLE AGENCY.
INSCRIPTION TABLETS.
Tombs, Monuments, Pavements, Table Tops, Vases, Pedestals, Fountains, Baths Statues, Stairs, &c.
IN ALL STYLES AND COLOURS.
Statues and Busts Cut from Photographs.
Any description of work executed from Models or Drawing sent.
LAVATORY BASINS.
Oblong, Square.
Round Fronted and Angular,
URINALS, Angle and Flat.
ENGLISH & EASTERN W. C.
FOUNTAINS, SINKS, &c., &c.
SUITABLE for HOUSES and SHIPS.

**ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,**

50-53, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the trustees to the estate of Esa Haji Abubakar and Esa Haji Abubakar and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 1 p.m. the following fancy goods suitable for Christmas presents consisting of plated ware in variety, tantatus frames, albums, dressing bags, electric fans, companions, centre pieces, bronze figures and clocks, wall clocks, carriage time pieces, fancy glassware, terra cotta figures, phonograph, feather frans etc.
The property is now on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1903.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.

ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER).

PRIVATE.
XMAS CARDS.

A Splendid Selection of the best artistic productions of the Season.
Inspection Invited.

INDIAN
XMAS CARDS.

Handsome Embossed Folding Card containing
Views of Bombay
and
other Places in India, also Native Types.
4 Annas Each,
Rs. 2-8 per dozen.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.
The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.
No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

### S. S. "CITY OF VENICE."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 21st December, 1903.

### NOTICE.

AS the GENERAL ELECTIONS by RATE-PAYERS, will be held in January next, the Commissioner hereby notifies for the information of intending Candidates and of persons entitled to vote that in every case of a contested Ward Election forms of Voting Paper will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and that each such person will be supplied with one form of Voting Paper only.
No form of Voting Paper can be supplied to a Candidate unless he is himself entitled to vote at the particular Ward Election.
The forms will be supplied as above free of charge on any of the four days (not being a Sunday or a Public Holiday) previous to the day of the Poll at the Municipal Office and on the day of the Poll at the Polling Place.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 21st December, 1903.

### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

WITH a view to enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains during the Christmas Holidays, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to either BOOK their SEATS beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate or Grant Road Stations or to notify their intention to travel to the Traffic Superintendent, General Offices, Bombay.
It may be necessary, as in previous years, to run an additional Mail Train during the Christmas Holidays, leaving Colaba at 9-50 p. m., Bombay time.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th December, 1903.

### THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

ORDERS for Cane-work, Rattan Baskets, Khus-tatties, Bead-Curtains, Bamboo Chicks, etc., are cordially solicited.
All orders will be promptly and most carefully attended to the BLIND STUDENTS. Moderate Terms. Apply to—

THE PRINCIPAL,
Ballasis Road, Byculla.

### BOMBAY FINE ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 16th March, 1904. Gold and Silver Medals, also Money Prizes offered for Painting in Oils, Water Colours, Photographs, &c., also for House Decoration, Textiles Carpets, and Embroidery, &c. For prospectus and forms apply to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Art Society, Sir J. J. School of Art. The last day for receiving works will be 7th of March, 1904.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
KHURSHAED MUNZIL
LUCKNOW,
THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY,
For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

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*A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*
*A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.*

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

### NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
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Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a good experienced RETOUCHER, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Apply personally or by letter.

DON'T FAIL to READ OUR BOOK on the "CHALLENGE to Warwick Peele of the "Up-to-Date Shorthand". Write MOSES BENJAMIN, 17 and 19, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

WHEN you have read it, show it to your friends. Notice the "UP-TO-DATE Shorthand" challenge to M. B. on page 5. Yet Mr. M. B. says he challenged Mr. Warwick Peele. The facts are Mr. Warwick Peele challenged M. B. and also his Pupils. M. B's so called challenge came MUCH later, and was a prevarication throughout, as on page 6—19th line. Our Pupils do 120 words a minute on LESSON MATTER, as every one knows; yet M. B. twists it to NEW MATTER. Pitmanites could not do 20 words a minute on their 11th lesson, nor the 11th lesson at 120 words.

IT is an old, old, and tiresome study, and 'tis a wicked injustice to put a boy or girl to it, when the "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND" is in India. There is as much difference between M. B. and his teaching, and Mr. Warwick Peeles, as "Electricity is to a Candle."

LOOK at page 10 for a cowardly stab, announcing the sale of furniture as "the beginning of the end." The facts are:—when Mr. Warwick Peel commenced opening out Studios throughout India, he did not require a private house any longer, hence the sale. He paid cash for it, and sold for cash, M.B. would find it an equally difficult task to buy such a house of good furniture, as to meet Warwick Peele for shorthand speed or find Pupils who can match his 6 months against our 3 weeks' teaching.

TO BE SOLD on account and risk of NARONDASCHAUPSEY, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, at 9 a. m., at the Mill premises, about 5,000 Tares of full pressed Cotton Bales with hoops and canvas.—THE MORARJI GOCULDAS S. and W. Co., Ld. Separibag, Parel.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS ready laid for Panchgani and Mahableshwar at very Moderate Rates. Also first-class Rubber Tyred Landaus and Victorias with good Horses, for use at Poona. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. the Governor, Main Street, Poona.

EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC for dyspepsia and constipation. Is not a Purgative. Rs. 2.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

PLATINOGRAPH ENLARGEMENT.—Highest quality of work.—DEVARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 57, Medows Street, Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAK OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kerr and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-4-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhatt, at Rs. 6-5-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong, in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 13, Forbes Street Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. References charged one rupee.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRO COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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PRICE ONE GUINEA.
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.
ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELS, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.
PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.
HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

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PRICES.—No. 00=1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0=2 gallons, Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1=3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2=4 gallons, Rs. 30-0 nett.
MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.
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MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
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LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, and CHESTNUTS, Muscatel Raisins, Naples Figs, Italian Lemons and Oranges, and fresh Grapes.
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

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DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

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| 30 lbs. | Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11 | 0 |
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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## ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | Premiums Limited to 15 years. | Premiums Limited to 20 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at Death, or in 15 years. | Payable at Death, or in 20 years. | Payable at Death, or in 25 years. | Age next Birthday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 43 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 45 4 | 36 14 | 30 15 | 64 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 12 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 8 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 12 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 3 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 5 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 6 | 70 8 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 8 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 13 | 49 6 | 45 |

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

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CAPITAL.
SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... „ 5,00,000
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„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—
2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances
at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.
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| | Per Annum. |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years... ... ... ... | 5 per cent. |
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| „ 3 „ ... ... ... ... | 3 „ |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information, apply to—
J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... „ 460,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moulton City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.
PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 66 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

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## INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

**STANDARD POLICIES.**

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE

**ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

**THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS, OF ARTHUR KRUPP,**

Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their GERMAN SILVER SHEET AND WIRE under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.

Berndorf, of Austria, December 19

The

**Comprehensive Criminal Digest,**

**1862—1899.**

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort only a merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
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| HEIDSIECK & Co, | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON, | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co, | Epernay. |
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| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| BOLLINGER, | Ay. |
| GIESLER & Co. | Aviso. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co, | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS, | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL, | Edinburg, |
| NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS, | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE, | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira, |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS, | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto, |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co, | Oporto, |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co, | Oporto, |
| WOODHOUSE & Co, | Marsala, |
| LEACOCK & Co, | Madeira, |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT, | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG, | Worms. |
| O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR, | Côte d' Or. |
| ACKERMANN LAURANCE, | Saumur, |
| ANDREW ROWAN, | Melbourne, |
| AUSTRALIAN WINE Co, | Melbourne |
| JOS. DIETZL, | Budapesth |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER, | Vöslau, |
| JAMES CATCHOART & Co. | Leith, |
| CHAS, MACKINLAY & Co, | Leith, |
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| RUTHERFORD & BROWNE, | London. |
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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SOLE AGENTS.

## BANKS.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.**

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£475,000

HEAD OFFICE:

1/7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Tuticorin, |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar, |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Eliya, | Mombassa |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital..... | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund ..... | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ..... | $ 6,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY, | HANKOW, | PENANG, |
| BANGKOK, | HIOGO, | RANGOON, |
| BATAVIA, | HOILO, | SAIGON, |
| BOMBAY, | LYONS, | SANFRANCISCO, |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA, | SINGAPORE, |
| COLOMBO, | NAGASAKI, | SOURABAYA, |
| FOOCHOW, | NEW YORK, | TIENTSIN, |
| HAMBURG, | PEKING, | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SECURITIES— | | | |
| 2½ per cent. Consols | £88 5-8 | = | unchanged |
| 3 do. Rentes | £97 3-4 | = | — 1-4 |
| 3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan | £101 1-2 | = | unchanged |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | £93 9/16 | = | do |
| SILVER— | | | |
| Spot in London | 25 5-16 | = | — 5-16 |
| 2 months hence | 25 | = | — 1-4 |
| Spot in New York | 51 1-2 | = | — 2-4 |
| EXCHANGES— | | | |
| Paris cheques | 25-16 1-2 | = | — 1-2 |
| Berlin " | 20-42 1-4 | = | — 3-4 |
| New York Demand | 481 3-4 | = | — 1-8 |
| DISCOUNTS— | | | |
| Bank of England | 4 | pr ct | = unchanged |
| 3 months' sight Bank Bills | 3 3-4 | pr ct | = do |
| 6 " " Fine Trade Bills | 3 5-8 | pr ct | = do |
| 3 " " Fine Trade Bills | 4 1-8 | pr ct | = do |
| 6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 4 1-8 | pr ct | = do |
| INTEREST— | | | |
| Day to day loans | 3 1-2 | pr ct | = do |
| 7 day market loans | 3 1-2 | pr ct | = do |

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for Egypt.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £77-10 = — 10s.
Yellow Metal 6 1-8d. unchanged.
Tin Plates 11s. unchanged.
Bar Iron Belgian £4-17-6 = unchanged.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-10-0 = unchanged.
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0 = — £1.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed Irregular. Surats firm. Manchester strong. Total Sales, 3,000. Spot 7·14. + 14. Egyptian 8·5—8 = + 1-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports {nil. Arrivals closed strong.

| Dec-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-April |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7·03 | 6·99 | 6·97 | 6·95 |
| +22 | +22 | +21 | +21 |
| April-May. | May-June. | June-July | July.-Aug. |
| 6·94 | 6·93 | 6·91 | 6·88 |
| +21 | +21 | +21 | +22 |
| | | Aug.-Sep. | |
| | | 6·73 | |
| | | +20 | |

In New York—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port | 57,000 | |
| Do. last year | 37,000 | |
| Exports to Great Britain | nil. | |
| Do. do Continent | 62,000 | |
| Mid-Uplands | 13·20 | +15 |
| Futures, month of Dec. | 12·77 | +8 |
| Do. do. March | 13·09 | +8 |

In New Orleans—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | 12 7 8 | +3-16 |
| Futures, month of March | 13·32 | + unchanged |
| Do. do. June | 13·55 | + 2 |
| Tone at close | steady | |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 19th December, 1903:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 9,080 bales. |
| Wheat | 3,775 cwts. |
| Linseed | 2,774 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds | 3,880 " |
| Gingellyseed | 27,217 " |
| Poppyseed | 1,881 " |
| Groundnuts | 271 " |
| Castorseed | 3,533 " |
| Rice | 7,767 " |
| Myrabollams | 8,672 " |
| Cottonseed | 6,177 " |

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 21.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T.T. | Rs. 4 3-32d. | | |
| Bank Demand | Rs. 4 1-8d. | | |
| Credit Bills 3 Months Sight | D. A. Rs. 4 11-32d. | | |
| Do 6 do do | Rs. 4 1-2d. | | |
| Francs 8 do do | 171 1-4 to 1-2 | | |
| Marks 3 do do | 139 1-4 | | |
| Hongkong 30 Days' Sight | 124 | | |
| Shanghai 30 do do | 174 | | |
| Japan 30 do do | 149 1-2 | | |
| Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone quiet. | | | |
| Cash | 97·2 | | |
| 1st Settlement | 97·2 | | |
| Money Market, Tone steady. | | | |
| BANK RATE | | | |
| Bank of England since 3rd Sept. | 4 | per cent | |
| Bank of Bombay do. 17th Dec. | 5 | do. | |
| Bank of Bengal do. 10th Dec. | 4 | do. | |
| Bank of Madras do. 23rd July | 4 | do | |

| SEEDS— | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone firm. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Rapeseed.—Tone firm. | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 | 11 | 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 | 15 | 6 |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready.. | 5 | 15 | 6 |
| Poppyseed.—Tone steady. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Castorseed—Tone unchanged. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 21 | 8 | 0 |
| Gingellyseed.—Tone firm. | | | |
| Howree Khandeish ... | 33 | 8 | 0 |
| 15 per cent. Mixed ... | 33 | 4 | 0 33 8 |
| 25 per cent. " ... | 32 | 8 | 0 |
| 50 per cent. " ... | 31 | 0 | 0 31 8 |
| Black Kutnee " ... | 27 | 8 | 0 |
| WHEAT.—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Pissi 91 per cent. | Rs. | 30 | |
| Club No. 1 | " | 29 | |
| Hard Red | " | 22 | 8 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone | easier. |
| Estimated sales | 5 000 bales |
| Imports | 12 000 |

| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar-Apl. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6·90 | 6·25 | 6·81 | 6·23 |
| –13 | –14 | –13 | –12 |
| Apl-May | May-June | June.-July, | |
| 6·22 | 6·20 | 6·77 | |
| –12 | –13 | –14 | |
| | July.-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | |
| | 6·75 | 6·58 | |
| | –13 | –13 | |

COTTON. The market opened very firm with a further advance in prices, and business was done in the morning at Rs. 266 for Good Broach. Later in the day, during the afternoon, the market gave way owing, it is said, to the disquieting news regarding the position in the Far East and Good Broach fell to Rs. 259. The market closes unsettled after the Liverpool opener and little business has been done for forward delivery.

Ready Cotton is Easier, and there is less enquiry.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

| | | Fine | F.-G | Gd. | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms) | ... | 235 | 225 | ... | 25 Dec. |
| " " | ... | 229 | 219 | ... | 25 Jan. |
| Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms) | ... | 239 | 227 | ... | 25 Dec. |
| " " | ... | 231 | 221 | ... | 25 Jan. |
| Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) | ... | 237 | 227 | ... | 25 Dec |
| " " | ... | 230 | 220 | ... | 25 Jan. |
| Belati M.-G.) descriptions | ... | 259 | 252 | ... | 25 Dec. |
| " " " | ... | 256 | 248 | ... | 25 Jan. |
| Khandeish (M.-G.) | ... | | 243 | 237 | 25 Dec. |
| " " " | ... | | 237 | ... | 25 Jan. |
| Jalgaum do. | ... | | 246 | ... | 25 Dec. |
| " " | ... | | 239 | ... | 25 Jan |
| Khamgaum do. ... | fair staple | 264 | 258 | ... | 25 Dec. |
| Karanja do. ... | | 260 | 252 | ... | 25 Jan. |
| Khandwa " ... | ... | 260 | 254 | ... | 25 Dec. |
| " " ... | ... | 254 | 246 | ... | 25 Jan. |
| Damangaum Poolgaum (M G) | | 265 | 259 | ... | 25 Dec. |
| " | ... | 263 | 255 | ... | 25 Jan. |
| Nagpur (M.-G.) | ... | 267 | 261 | ... | 25 Dec, |
| " | ... | 265 | 255 | ... | 25 Jan. |
| Broach do. ... | ... | 283 | ... | 265 | 25 March |
| " do. ... | ... | 279 | ... | ... | 25 April. |
| Bhownugger Do. | ... | 261 | 251 | ... | 25 May. |
| Do. (H.-G) | ... | 258 | 248 | ... | " |
| Mathia (M.-G.) | ... | 248 | 238 | ... | 25 March |
| S.O. Dharwar | ... | ... | ... | 255 | 25 May. |
| " " " | ... | ... | ... | 249 | 25 Jan. |
| Westerns " " | ... | 268 | 262 | ... | " |
| Oomras good staple (M.G.) | | 265 | 257 | ... | 25 Dec. |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 19th December, as compared with the statement of the 12th December :—

| LIABILITIES. | Dec. 12, Rs. | Dec. 19, Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 84,00,000 | 84,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 55,88,423 | 65,70,023 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 27,19,016 | 27,24,112 |
| Other Deposits | 6,23,60,013 | 5,72,38,913 |
| Post Bills | 10,895 | 11,841 |
| Sundries | 14,76,696 | 15,33,393 |
| Rs. | 9,06,54,983 | 8,64,76,790 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 1,14,04,113 | 1,13,98,985 |
| Other authorised Securities | 25,89,942 | 25,85,315 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 38,09,871 | 34,19,479 |
| Loans do. do. | 1,13,83 963 | 1,25,44,465 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 3,18,46,320 | 3,19,21,481 |
| Dead Stock | 3,55,318 | 3,55,320 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 4,207 | 4,177 |
| Balances with other Banks | 6,94,742 | 7,35,490 |
| Sundries | 2,50,034 | 2,54,111 |
| Cash | 2,78,36,413 | 2,31,52,855 |
| Rs. | 9,06,54,980 | 8,64,76,790 |


"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It radicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JACKSON—December 16, at Wellington, (at the residence of her father Captain J Moore, I S M D), the wife of Asst Surgeon H C Jackson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSTON—TAWES—December 16, at Christ Church, Mount Road, Madras, by the Rev S F O Huddy, James Johnston, Engineer in charge, Military Water Works, Chik Ballapur, Mysore District, to Edith Mabel, second daughter of Mr F J Dawes.

WALKER—WALKER—December 16, at the East Parade Wesleyan Church, Bangalore, by the Rev G C Walker, B A, assisted by the Rev A W Pudsill, D D of Madras, George Clifford Chadwick, of the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, and son of George Walker, late Presidency Post Master of Madras, to Muriel Violet, daughter of M W Walker, Agent, Bangalore Bank, Ld, Bangalore.

DEATHS.

DYER—December 13, Arthur E Dyer, Managing Partner of Messrs E Dyer and Co's Simla, Solon, Lucknow, and Burma Breweries.

SHEWEN—December 14, at Ellichpur, Berar, Rawleigh Mensel, the dearly loved baby of Lieutenant-Colonel Mansel and Lilian Shewen, aged 8 months and 11 days.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets 5h. 28m. High water, 1-23m., 1-17a. Low water, 7-25m., 6-5'e.

H.E. the Governor's Levee, New Secretariat, 4-30 p.m.

University Examination Results, Matriculation.

Novelty Theatre, Mr. M. B. Leavitt's Variety Company, 9-30 p.m.

Indian Circus, Esplanade, 9 p. m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A Crab-eating Macaque (Macacus cynomulgaus) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. Hough L. Symons.

DEATH OF A CONVICT.—Jalowji Purmanand of the well-known Sanjana Will Forgery case, who was, along with other accused, sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by the Bombay High Court, has died in the Byculla Jail.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Quilimane, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s. s. Bundesrath will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m., to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A COCAINE CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Korsondas Cahabildas Inspector J. Cama of the Abkari Department charged Rama Soma a pan-seller at Thakurdwar with selling cocaine without license, and Mulji Khimji with aiding and abetting him in the commission of the offence. The accused were arrested on Sunday while selling cocaine to one Mohanlal. On their house being searched eleven bottles of cocaine of the value of Rs. 280 were recovered. The Magistrate fined the first accused, Rs. 150, and the second Rs. 75.

THEFTS ON A MAIL STEAMER.—Mr. A. W. Roslin, a passenger by the P. and O. Company's steamship Oriental, which arrived in Bombay on Saturday, has reported to the police the theft of a gold chain valued at about £ 5 during the voyage between Aden and Bombay. Lieutenant Cyprians, also a passenger by the same boat, reports the loss of a small bag containing articles of toilet while Colonel Holbeck complains that his camera had been broken open during the voyage by some one, but nothing was stolen.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain A. H. D. Creagh and the Officers the band of the 21st Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at, 5-30 p. m., to-day.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | ... | Under the Double Eagle | ... Wagner. |
| Overture | ... | Guillaume Tell | ... Rossini. |
| Grand Selection | ... | Nabucco | ... Verdi. |
| Mazurka | ... | Lucerna | ... Hume. |
| Selection | ... | The Belle of New York | ... Kerker. |
| Valse | ... | Souviens Toi | ... Waldteufel. |

THE PATHARE PRABHU CHARITIES.—The first annual general meeting of this Institution was held on Sunday afternoon in the Prabhu Assembly House, New Line Street, when there was a large attendance, Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, Solicitor, presided. The trust deed prepared by Messrs Nanu and Kothare and Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, Solicitors, was read and after some discussion was adopted. The election of five trustees, two joint secretaries, a treasurer and two auditors, was declared. After transacting further business the Chairman traced the history of some of the Prabhu charities, dwelt at some length upon the necessity of maintaining the new body and requested the audience to patronize it both by their sympathy and purse.

A PARSEE AT WHITE HOUSE.—The "Oil Paint and Drug Reporter" of New York states:—Merwan Ardesar Jamasjiji Noble who for some years represented Parke, Davis & Co. among the natives of Hindoostan, but is now connected with a wholesale drug house of London, England, paid a flying visit to the metropolis last week. Mr. Noble is a native of India and a Parsee. While on a visit to Washington recently, Mr. Noble called at the White House and was accorded an interview with President Roosevelt. The "Washington Evening Star," of October 31st says:—Major S. W. Saxton presented to the President, Merwanjee A. J. Noble of Bombay. Mr. Noble and Major Saxton recently came over on the same steamer.

THEFT OF ANIMALS.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P.H. Dastur, Inspector Hemsworth charged Raja Badulla, a Mahomedan, with stealing three buffaloes and a calf of the collective value of Rs. 240, the property of one Shaik Mirza Shaik Peeroo, a milkman of Parel. The evidence showed that on the night of the 7th instant the animals were tethered in a field at Parel, whence they were driven by the accused to Coorla. Here the accused sold the animals for Rs. 150 to a butcher who slaughtered them. The complainant went to Coorla, where on enquiries, he found the horns of his animals, lying about the butcher's house and recognised them. The butcher then made a statement, which led to the arrest of the accused. The butcher said he had paid Rs. 160 to the accused and that he had yet to pay the balance. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 200, or in default to suffer a further term of six months' imprisonment with hard labour. The amount of the fine, if recovered and Rs. 50 due by the butcher, were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths, from all Causes |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 2 | 2 | 20 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada, | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada | 2 | 2 | 15 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Total | 8 | 7 | 91 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 263,350 | 215,865 | |
| Same date last year | 15 | 14 | 92 |


ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.


## PRIZE DISTRIBUTION ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

THE annual prize distribution took place at St. Peter's School, Mazagon, last evening, the Venerable Archdeacon Scott presiding. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The proceedings were opened by a pianoforte solo well played by Miss Norah Plunkett, this being followed by musical drill and songs rendered by the infants from the Khandalla and Mazagon Schools.

The annual report which was read by the Rev. Father Nicholson stated during the year just closed there was steady work and progress. Last year the announcement was made of the resolve of the All Saint's community (to) remove their boarding school to Khandalla, and the school there has made a promising start. The Sister in charge of the school at Khandalla says that the school in its new quarters has had a very happy and satisfactory year's work. The health of the children has been excellent and it has been found quite possible to remain at Khandalla throughout the monsoon. The new school buildings are now in progress, and during the coming year they will no doubt be completed or nearly so. The move of the Girls' Boarding School to Khandalla seems to have justified itself by its success, and the work there seems full of hope and promise for the future. The managers of the Boys' School with great regret announce the closing of the School. The step was foreshadowed in last year's report, unless in the meanwhile a great improvement in the condition of the school was manifested. There is not a sufficient European population in this part of Bombay to support the school whilst parents living at a distance naturally shrink at present from sending their children to a city with such a bad health reputation. The Girls' Day School in Mazagaon this will also be closed so far as the higher standards are concerned, but the Infant School will be maintained. In making this announcement the managers, perhaps, with pardonable pride, recall the fact that the Girls' School here and also to a certain extent the Boys' School were the pioneer school in Bombay town and presidency for the higher education of children in the principles of the Church of England. They recognised with thankfulness that the educational needs of the European and Eurasian Community in this city and Diocese are now fairly supplied and that similar schools have arisen in healthier localities than Mazagaon. Whilst therefore they regretted the step they were now taking, they were proud of the part played by the school in the cause of education in Bombay.

The prizes were then distributed to the successful children by the Venerable Archdeacon Scott.

The Archdeacon in addressing those present thanked the performers and in doing so complemented the infants on the excellence of their drill and their singing. After thanking Father Nicholson for the compliment he had paid by asking him to be present and to distribute the prizes the Archdeacon alluded to a portion of the work of the schools, after having been carried on in Mazagon for twenty three years, having had to be transferred up country, and in regard to this matter complimented the fathers on their courage in having decided to do all that was best under the circumstances as they existed. He intimated that the buildings at Mazagon might in future be utilised for church purposes in the diocese and hoped that the blessing of God would follow the work. He further pointed out how education had been imparted at the schools at much below cost price owing to the valuable services that had been given by the teaching staff of fathers and sisters and asked those present to show their appreciation of such labours. The audience having freely responded to this part of the speech the Archdeacon in conclusion expressed on behalf of those present the sense of gratitude they feel in congratulating the fathers and sisters on their patient, persevering and careful work among the children, and said whatever might be come of the existing Mazagon institution they would all ask for God's blessing for its continued prosperity. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to the Archdeacon concluded the proceedings.

## HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 22.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Notice.

From the commencement of next term until further notice contested Chamber work will be taken on Saturday.

441,02—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Cader bin Shaboodin vs Tajoodin bin Shaboodin Waghanay—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

502,03—Crawford B and Co—Jehangir Rustomjee Divecha and another vs Jeejeebhoy Ardeshir Divecha—Scrabji and J.

270,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Harichund Soonderlal vs Goswami Shri Goverdhundasjee Maharaj.

211,02—In person—Purshotam Narron vs Motibai widow and others.

215,01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vandrawandas and others vs The Malabar S and W Co—Bhaishunker K and G.

267,02—Thakurdas and Co—Currimbhoy Ibrahim and others vs Ahmed Alli Moosabhoy and others—Sorabjee and J.

657,01—Captain and V—Aminabibi widow vs Mojoonbib widow.

569,02—Mulla and M—Bhowanjee Thakersi and others vs Lalbha Kangi—Kanga and P.

131,36—Thakurdas and Co—Fazulbhoy Visram and other vs Janbai and others—Little and Co.

121,02—Thakurdas and Co—Ibrahimbhai Mahomedbhai Mahomedbhai Rowjee vs Mussamb hai Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co.

212,03—Shamrao and M—Belendrai Dharamdas vs Mamraj Rambhagat—Molvi H and M.

149,03—Captain and V—Devi Golam Jew alapraad vs Tulsidas Netram—M R Vakil.

98,03—Crawford B and Co—Haji Hafid Haji Jaffer v Gangji Nurpur—Bicknell M and M.

621,02—Mansukhlal J and H—Gordhundas Padhukison vs Vithaldas Ramdas—M B Chothia, A H D and Co and Tyabjee D and Co.

201,03—M B Chothia—Bai Jithibai widow vs Madon Dewsey and others—Chirnis and M.

118,02—Shamrao and M—Shanker Bhugwan vs Dholia alias Dharamdut Mancharan Edgelow G and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

623,02—Mathbhai J and M—Karsondas Karsney vs Dr Ruttonbai and others—Kanga and P and M J and M.

To Speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

477,03—Tyabjee D and Co—Valjee Morarji and another vs Kessowjee, Dawjee and another Maghaoji and V.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

295,02—Edgelow and W—Rangilcas Manceklal vs Lukhmidas Runchordas and another—Mirza and M and B K and G K D Shroff—For hearing the exceptions to the Commissioner's report.

229,03 and 753,02—Smetham B and N—Benjamin S A Pereira vs Antone S Pereira—Edgelow G and W.

758,02—Payne and Co—Hajee Joonas Fazal Mahomed and others vs Rao Bahadur Gunputrao Narayen and another.

714,01—Mantri B and N—Ramchandra Rowjee vs Lakhmidas Nagardas—Mulla and M.

650,02—Jamsetjee and R—Hirjee Bhojrajee and another vs Pandurang Visbna—In person.

552,01—Captain and V—Ahmedkhan Mahomedally Penker vs Abdoola bin Abdool Sahib Coorani and others—Payne and Co and D D Romer.

717,02—Khunderao and S—Gangaram Bapujee vs The Municipal Commissioner and another—Crawford Brand Co, and S S and N.

119,03—R B Mehta—Cowasha Byramjee Mehta vs Homi N A—Wadia and others—Edgelow G and W.

446,03—Malvi H and M—Bansidhar Ram

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DEC. 22, 1903.


## THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

ELSEWHERE, the other day, Mr. A. R. Bonus ventilated the potentialities of the southern side of Bombay harbour for residential purposes. It was not the first time that the subject has been discussed, by many. But it is perhaps the first occasion on which a Collector of Alibag has sought the assistance of the public press in putting forward his views, above his own name, for the benefit of a somewhat somnolent Department of Public Works. No doubt that Department will tell us its officers would be glad of an opportunity of carrying out some such scheme as Mr. Bonus has propounded, if Government would give them the necessary orders. But unfortunately Government has entrusted such matters as provision for an over-crowded Bombay to a so-called Improvement Trust, which, in its operations, follows, as Mr. Bonus says, the trading energy of times past did, the line of least resistance. Meanwhile those with a more than ephemeral interest in Bombay turn their eyes with longing towards the hills on the other side of the harbour. But neither does Government recognise the advantages they offer, nor does the Trust see anything beyond the limits of Bombay island. The plan proposed by Mr. Bonus in its entirety could not be adopted. He is not an engineer, and cannot discover any difference between that which is possible between Reggio and Messina and the Bombay docks and Dharamtar creek. He believes business men could run into Bombay from the Alibag taluka for the day's work as easily as men in England travel between the city and Dorking or Maidenhead. Little exception could be taken to the latter parallel if the suggested line were constructed. But as to the former—Mr. Bonus underestimates the importance of the south-west monsoon. His scheme, however, is not to be disposed of in a word; nor is it wise to shelve it unconsidered. For as he says across the harbour, "a tract of ten miles of level country running south from Mandwa to Alibag, open to the breeze throughout the year, and possessing on the west fine stretches of clean hard sand and other sea side amenities. As a residential locality it should have advantages at least equal to those of Malabar Hill. East of this area, and separated from it by the Dharamtar creek, lies the Pen Taluka; north of that again the Panvel Taluka each with its headquarter town of the same name."

The scheme calls for careful consideration, which probably it will not receive. But it will be brought prominently before the attention of Government through the instrumentality of a memorial, which has been addressed to the Collector, complaining of the inadequacy of the means of communication between Bombay and the mainland. The only means of access to the near mainland in a southerly direction is a ferry steamer running to Uran, Ulwa, Rewas, and Dharamtar. Some idea of the necessity for improving communications may be gathered from the fact that between October 1 and November 25 of the present year twelve thousand passengers crossed the harbour each way on the steamer and 7,500 by country craft. Of these it is estimated that some twenty per cent of the passengers are Government servants. An ever-increasing amount of produce comes to the Bombay market by this route, offering possibilities of commerce that have even induced owners of native craft to issue circulars, in the vernacular, advertising terms of transport. The memorialists submit that the traffic is sufficiently extensive to demand better landing facilities than already exist, and that that traffic would further increase to a large extent if those improved facilities provided. They point out that unless the existing arrangements receive attention traffic will become almost impossible, for the only pier among all the stations at which the ferry steamer calls is at Dharamtar; and owing to the creek silting up it is only at the highest tides that the steamer can approach within a mile of it, passengers bound for that station often having perforce to land at Rewas. Rewas is shown to be suffering from a similar drawback with the additional one of having only half a pier—the greater part of the timbers having been taken from the pier there to the one at Ulwa. The landing at Rewas is declared to be intolerably inconvenient, the tonies in which the last stage of it is accomplished having to be pushed over more than a quarter of a mile of mud. The only remaining port for the whole of the North Konkan trade is Mandwa at the mouth of the creek. The landing there is stated to be just as difficult as at other ports, being accomplished in three stages—first a muchwa, next a tony, and finally a long splash through mud and water on the backs of fishermen.

It is further represented that at the spot where the landing is made the weather during the monsoon is so rough that the ferry steamer from June to September does not call at Mandwa, and even in the fair season the prevailing wind and current at spring tides often prevent the machwas putting out to sea. The suggestion put forward by the memorialists with a view to remedying these evils is the construction of a pier at Kalgan, about a mile from the landing-place at Mandwa, where owing to a more sheltered position and protection afforded by natural reefs the steamer will be able to land passengers direct throughout the year. The suggested pier it is stated need be less than a thousand yards in length when at its extremity at low water it would stand in a channel sixteen feet deep. A lakh of rupees would cover the cost and that amount would be easily recoverable. The means of constructing the pier are close to hand. A large stone-quarry is near by, and the lessee offers to supply stone free of cost for the purpose if Government would provide the labour. And if it were found desirable to protect the pier-head as at Karachi, Colombo, and Madras, the materials are to hand and the blocks could be cast and placed in position at minimum cost. The proposed site is declared to be free from the danger of silting up such as goes on in the creek and the cost of periodical dredging would be saved. If this pier were constructed it would throw open for residential purposes a strip of coast from Mandwa to Kihim and Alibag, which always has had a high reputation for salubrity, and which has long been regarded as an excellent site for a health resort for Bombay. This memorial granted might open the way to the accomplishment of Mr. Bonus's scheme and tend to the relief of over-crowded Bombay.

THE CONGRESS AND ITS CRITICS.

SERIOUS criticism of the Indian Congress now comes only from within. To the mere onlooker it appears that the movement has degenerated into an annual occasion for a certain number of speeches on a portentous array of propositions, only a very few of which are likely to be heard of till the next gathering of the Congress. The same view seems to have struck some of the leaders who after eighteen years' agitation are somewhat dissatisfied with the results. That is the way with the enthusiast who starts off to attain the political millenium. The disillusion comes all the more quickly when, as in India, the mass of the people have no desire for the millenium of the politician. To the people of India material prosperity is of more interest than all the shibboleths of the political orator, and the saving grace of the Congress in these days is that it has to some extent recognised this fact. What are called political privileges are useful only in so far as they enable material conditions to be improved and too frequently democracies find that the one has not the slightest influence upon the other. But this aspect of the matter rarely occurs to the politician who cherishes the articles of his party's creed with a faith that begins and ends with the formula. It is painful to this individual to find that the people for whom he convinces himself he is heroically struggling, quickly tire of a labour which produces no tangible benefits. We do not say that the Indian Congress has produced no tangible benefits. A strenuous and practical fighter like the Hon. Mr. Mehta would quickly correct us if we did. But Sir William Wedderburn and others in England in whose eyes, it would seem, purely political results are the only ones worth working for, are not satisfied with the view taken in this country of what they term the "National Cause." In the "Hindustan Review" Sir W. Wedderburn utters "A Call to Arms," because, as he says, he has been told that the Indian people have grown indifferent to the national cause. It is a detail that the "Indian People" have not yet discovered a national cause; but the gist of Sir W. Wedderburn's "Call" is an appeal for support of the Congress agitation in England based on the hope that a Liberal Ministry will be returned at the next general election. The appeal is supported by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, both Liberal candidates for Parliament. India cannot have too many friends in the House of Commons to safeguard her interests, but the hope that a Liberal Ministry, should it be returned, will give any more sympathetic attention to the needs of this country than its predecessors is probably illusory. On this subject Mr. A. O. Hume, the organiser of the Congress who writes in a spirit of pessimism, frankly tells the supporters of the movement that he cannot promise any great improvement in the position of India even if the Liberal and Radical Party come into power within a measurable time. He is not so certain of the return of a Liberal Government as are his colleagues, and holds the view that both the great parties are alike in that they will do nothing unless persistently importuned. The moral, he draws, therefore, is that both here and in England the needs of India should be unceasingly urged. To this we can cordially agree. It has been repeatedly shown that India can, if she chooses, make herself heard without the political machinery for which some of her advocates crave. The Indian Congress has itself established this fact, and the reply to the pessimistic critics of that institution is to be found in the concession by the authorities of many of its demands. The Congress and its subsidiary Associations have gained rather than lost by their methods in the last few years, for they have enabled Government and the Anglo-Indian public to take their true perspective. The result has been that the representations of the Congress on matters of real importance have had considerable effect upon the policy of Government. If the Congress is now being criticised from the inside that in itself is a healthy sign.

AGRICULTURE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

WE have remarked on several occasions upon the progressive policy which is being pursued in the Central Provinces with reference to the agricultural development of that agency. Under the far-seeing management of Mr. Sly great things have been done in the past and much is promised for the future. The current issue of the "Government Gazette" of the Central Provinces contains a resolution on the Agricultural report which shows that not only has the department secured approbation at the hands of the outside public who have taken an interest in the progress which has been made, but that Government are willing to recognise the good work that is being done. During the past year the staff has been largely strengthened, two new additional farms have been established for experimental purposes, demonstration farms have been instituted with a view to inculcating into the minds of the ryots the propriety and advantage of adopting scientific methods into their labour of cultivation, and as if this were not enough for a single year, the District Agricultural Associations, which have particular interest for the ryots themselves, have come into existence. The Agriculture Department of the Central Provinces indeed leaves no stone unturned to promote a go-ahead policy amongst the cultivators themselves. The "Hindi Agricultural Gazette" which emanates from official quarters and the Nagpur Agricultural School are all the while exerting an educational influence upon the Province, and there is abundance of evidence that this influence is of considerable weight in leading the agricultural population to adopt such methods as will enable them to secure the best possible advantage for their labour and expenditure. Last year numbers of experiments were carried out at Raipur and Hoshangabad, and a good deal of good work was done at the Nagpur Farm. One of the most important results effected was in the cultivation of indigenous varieties of the various crops grown in the province. The experiments seem to show conclusively that more may be expected in this way than by attempting to introduce foreign exotics, and although in other parts of the country some success has been obtained in the planting of foreign varieties of grain and cotton there seems to be no ground for persistence if repeated failure shows that such a course is disadvantageous. Good work was also done in the direction of stock breeding, and in every direction the province is to be congratulated in the development that has recently taken place in agricultural knowledge.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia with the outward mails of the 11th instant left Aden at 9 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

LADY CURZON will leave Calcutta by a British India steamer in the second week of January, the voyage Home being made via Colombo.

AT a well-attended meeting of Fellows of the Bombay University held last evening, the report of the committee of the Senate on the Indian Universities Bill was discussed at considerable length. The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the report be adopted. Dr. S. Nariman proposed an amendment with regard to sections 8 and 9 of the report and the discussion extended to various provisions of the Bill. Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, as a member of the Senate, took a leading part. The Hon. Mr. Mehta having replied upon the points raised in the course of the discussion notes were taken on the different paras of the committee's report. The result was that the whole of the committee's report was adopted, some of the sections unanimously, and others by a majority of votes.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF left Simla on Saturday morning, and rested for the night at Kalka.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th November 1903, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1902 of 466 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 28,482 in the earnings.

MATTERS are apparently proceeding quietly in the Chumbi Valley. Communication with Gnatong is being easily maintained, and the line of telegraph will be carried over the Jelap if the fine weather holds out.

THE Physician in charge St. George's Hospital will gratefully receive any presents of fruit, cake, wine, game and toys, etc., for the use of the patients and children in St. George's Hospital during the Christmas season.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Madras Government suggesting the advisability of abolishing the income tax. Another letter addressed to the Madras Harbour Trust calls attention to the necessity for improving the landing and shipping arrangements in the harbour, pending the completion of the big scheme.

THERE is still no news of any importance from the Somaliland Field Force, but General Egerton's preparations for the general advance and closing movement in conjunction with the Abyssinians must be nearing completion. The main difficulty has been, we understand, the accumulation of supplies for the strong flying columns that are to be set in motion against the Mullah.

THE Danish Minister of Justice has introduced in the "Folkething" a bill for the introduction of whipping as a punishment in Denmark. This proposition is vehemently opposed, not only by the socialists, but by many members of the Left. In supporting his project the Minister affirms that from the point of view of civilisation, it would mean progress, for it would powerfully protect the weak, as outrages and attacks on persons on the roads of Denmark have become too frequent of late.

A SHOCKING railway fatality is reported from Boxmoor, Herts, where the body of a young lady was found terribly mutilated on the London and North-Western main line. The young lady was travelling from Dublin to Euston in a first-class corridor compartment. She was alone at Rugby, where she was served with a luncheon basket, but on the arrival of the train at Willesden the lady was missed. A search party was despatched along the line, and the body of the missing lady was discovered cut to pieces. Several trains must have passed over the remains.

A CURIOUS point has arisen over one of the provisions of a Liverpool gentleman's will. The testator left his business to his two sons on condition that neither of them sought a seat in Parliament, in the City Council, or County Council. If either of them should do this, he was to forfeit his share of the business. Now, as it happens, one of the sons is already a member of the Liverpool City Council, and there is naturally some speculation as to what he will do. As he was a member before the provisions of the will were known, it is possible that he may complete his term, but after that he will be debarred from the pursuit of public honours, unless he is willing to retire from the business which is a very extensive one.

MR. BRAILSFORD, honorary agent of the Macedonian Relief Fund Committee, reports from Kastoria that pleurisy and pneumonia, the result of exposure and weakness, are working terrible havoc among the population. In the villages which have been burned the people are housed in temporary huts, affording scanty protection against the bitter cold. Clothes and blankets have all been looted or burned, and the people, whose strength is reduced by starvation, are unmanned by fear and suffering. The mortality is appalling. Mr. Brailsford adds that he has started two temporary hospitals and is sending a local doctor on a tour of the villages; but, he says, medical aid can only palliate the misery. The peasants need clothing and food, for which money is necessary, and unless help comes from England, Mr. Brailsford concludes, thousands will die this winter.

## IN NIUCHWANG AND PORT ARTHUR.

### RUSSIAN AGGRESSION AND GOOD HUMOUR.

[BY A BRITISH RESIDENT]

As one moves about Niuchwang or travels between that place and Port Arthur one is confronted on every hand with the transformation of the province into a Russian possession. It is still nominally an integral portion of the Chinese Empire, with Chinese officials and accredited foreign representatives. But the Russian Military uniform is everywhere, the Russian hand is upon every department of the Government, and the Russian's determination to rub in the fact of his predominat authority is becoming with every month more despotic and overbearing.

I have no hesitation in saying that Russian soldiers in Niuchwang are encouraged to treat members of every other foreign community as though they were interlopers and merely there on sufferance. Foreign merchants, writes "a British Resident" in the "Pall Mall Gazette," are frequently interfered with in their business in a fashion which is deliberately calculated to show who is master. A British or an American merchant, for instance, preferably a Britisher, he being regarded as easier prey, is found to have some merchandise to transport from the shipping. For this purpose he has hired a number of Chinese native carts. Russian soldiers are told off to intercept these and commandeer them in the name of the Russian authorities. Thus the Britisher's trade is subjected to serious inconvenience and the wretched natives who are thus caught and compelled to contribute gratuitously their carts and personal services for some Russian purpose are taught to recognise one supreme authority and are successfully frightened out of similar transport contracts in future.

In the face of this disposition on the part of the Russians towards the foreign trade of Niuchwang, it is as may well be imagined conducted under very serious disabilities. The object of this Russian action is twofold. They are seeking either to depress all rival trade under foreign flags to the point of extinction or by forcing it under the ægis of Russian protection to compel the recognition and practical acknowledgment of Russia's sovereignty. Thus, any appeals against the high-handed action of the Russian soldiery to the Consular representatives at Niuchwang accredited to the Chinese Government would in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred be obstinately, if suavely, disregarded by our Muscovite masters; whereas, if a merchant elected to make a direct appeal to the Russian authorities, and thus tacitly recognise their soverign jurisdiction, he would probably succeed in obtaining complete satisfaction.

This is one of the many astute methods of aggression employed by Russia to establish a "de facto" supremacy over this important treaty port. A thoroughly congruous example of this policy, and equally cunning, has been her recent advances to the mercantile interests of the port with the plausible suggestion to organise an international Municipal Council for the town. Upon this council she suggested that there should be two British members and one American. At first sight the idea might seem inspired by a welcome spirit of accommodation; but when we found that the council's action was to be subjected to the approval of the Russian authorities, the sinister meaning of the proposal was sufficiently plain. Put shortly, it would have meant the final abrogation of the Consular power, one of the last existing bulworks against Russian annexation, and would have been a practical recognition of Russian sovereignty in the port and province.

This is a point upon which British, American, and Japanese trading interests feel very strongly. Moreover, the sentiment, strong as it is, is a growing one, and despite the disabilities threatening it, and the advantages temptingly offered by Russian protection, it stoutly refuses to abandon our extra-territorial rights in order that we may all become subject to the Russian administration. I might cite a somewhat amusing instance of this spirit among the mercantile interest at Niuchwang. It says something also for the 'suaviter in modo' which Russia is always ready to display when she feels her interests served thereby. Recently the Russians gave a big dinner, to which they invited all the foreign trading representatives of the port. When the banquet was over the Russians, whether in a spirit of mischief or not it is hard to say, called for a speech from one of the best known British merchants of the port—a man well known for his genial personality, no less than for a resolute championship of British rights and interests. It was an awkward position for the Englishman, and I am not sure he would not have been glad to escape; but he was sitting next to the Russian commandant, and his hosts were clamorously insistent.

Accordingly he rose, and, not being a man to swallow his well-known principles, he spoke plainly, and without any circumlocution, of the interests which he represented. His concluding words were, "If we Britishers had'nt such a rotten Government at home, if they were composed of a few more men—like myself, for instance—we would have kicked you Russians out of this place long ago." His peroration was accompanied by a slap on the back of the Russian commandant, and was received with roars of laughter and applause by his hosts and their guests alike.

In grabbing Niuchwang and possessing herself of its administration, Russia laid hold of an inexhaustible cashbox, by means of which at present she considerably more than pays the cost of her Far Eastern Government and her garrison. Her attitude, therefore, towards foreign traders may seem somewhat incomprehensible. But that is always Russia's way, and, after all, her ultimate object is to turn the whole province into a Russian commercial preserve. Although they are nominally under the direction of Sir Robert Hart, China's Chief Inspector of Customs, she has completely robbed China of this source of revenue on the plea of its necessity for the upkeep of the province. Moreover, she has succeeded in getting rid of the English Commissioner, and in substituting a Russian to collect and sequestrate these immense fundsf.

Russian officials are purchasing valuable land property right and left, and with a hand on the throat of the Chinese are getting it for next to nothing. For instance, they are now buying for 1,200 roubles only a lot in front of the British Consulate, which is owned by the Chinese guilds, and has for generations been a public market place. In making a similar purchase for their Consulate, the Japanese, who are significantly determined to own property here, were compelled to pay 37,500 dollars. The discrepancy is eloquent.

Foreign trading interests have been greatly encouraged by the growing determination of America in this quarter. The Russians are furious at the prospective arrival of two more war-vessels flying the Stars and Stripes, in addition to the British and Japanese which will winter here. There must be no nerveless hesitation about keeping our flag flying in Niuchwang, as there was at Port Arthur. And, in addition, we should see that our sailors are accorded proper protection when ashore. British and American officers and bluejackets have been constantly insulted and attacked after dark by Russian soldiers.

But, in spite of its tremendous fortifications, Port Arthur can never hope to conquer the inherent tactical weakness of its position, and it is undoubtedly a recognition of this fact which has prompted Admiral Alexeieff to remove his viceregal headquarters to the much less convenient but far less vulnerable stronghold of Vladivostok.

We have to thank Russian aggression for one thing. The Siberian line is giving us our mails in something just under twenty days from Paris and London, about half the time by the old sea route. It has, however, already diverted some of the trade from Niuchwang to the railway depots of Manchuria, and this is a piece of Russian commercial strategy which is bound to witness a great development.

If all this has happened and is happening to-day consequent on the sudden descent of Russia's railway through the Chinese province of Manchuria, what has the future in store if Russia shall succeed—as she undoubtedly hopes—in effecting a second southward diversion of her strategic line from Irkutsk through the Gobi desert to Peking? There is food for serious thought in that question.

# TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE WAR CLOUD.

### Anxiety Increasing.

### RUSSIA AND JAPAN RAISING LOANS.

### JAPANESE RESERVES WARNED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

Considerable anxiety is expressed in the best informed circles in London concerning the possible outcome of the situation in the Far East.

It is quite certain that Japan will not accept the principles of the last Russian Note, which is quite at variance with her main contentions. Moreover, it is known that Russia is assuming a more defiant attitude.

The British Legation at Peking received a telegram, a few days ago, indicating that war was possible. Nevertheless it is not true that Japan has sent an ultimatum to Russia.

The representatives of the Japanese Government have conferred with the New York bankers relative to raising a loan, and admitted the money might possibly be issued for war purposes.

The conferences have had no result.

Russia has recently made a similar fruitless attempt to raise a loan.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

The papers generally recognize the gravity of the situation and the possibility of great Britain becoming involved.

The "Morning Post" says that great Britain ought to be ready for all eventualities, and that a Russo-Japanese war would involve Great Britain in serious responsibilities to meet which preparation is needed.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that Russia appears determined to goad Japan into declaring war.

A despatch to the "Daily Telegraph" from Port Arthur, dated 15th instant, says that the feeling there is that there will be no war before the spring, but preparations are proceeding apace.

The Russians are strengthening their Infantry and Cavalry but there are very few troops south of Harbin.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Nagasaki dated 19th instant says that the Army Reserves there are warned to be in immediate readiness.

## TURKEY AND U. S. A.

### The Alexandretta Incident.

### APOLOGY TO THE CONSUL.

The Porte has ordered the Governor of Alexandretta to apologise to the American Consul for the recent outrage.

## STEAMER AGROUND.

### Many Passengers Aboard.

The liner "Finland," bound from Antwerp to New York, took the ground in a fog near Flushing yesterday.

One thousand passengers are on board.

Four tugs were sent to her assistance but have failed to refloat her.

## LABOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### Employment of Chinese.

### A CAPETOWN PROTEST.

An influential mass meeting has been held at Capetown, at which it was resolved to condemn energetically the employment of Chinese labour.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DECEMBER 20.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with the English Mail of the 11th inst., left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. to-day.

## THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

### THE TERRITORIAL CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

It is unlikely that any decision will be reached at an early date regarding the reconstruction of Bengal as the opinions of the local Governments concerned are not expected for some time yet.

## STEAMER ON FIRE.

The Bridge line steamer Vauxhall Bridge which was loading coal at Kidderpore docks for Bombay took fire on Saturday night. Although heroic efforts were made to put it out the fire was still uncontrolled at 3 p. m. on Sunday but was considerably reduced. Much damage was done.

## THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

It will be a week or ten days before the Official Secrets Bill comes to be considered in Select Committee.

## ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. PORPOISE.

H. M. S. Porpoise, commander A. J. [illegible]tham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden which port she left on the 12th instant.

FROM RS. 10,000 TO 10

To Rs. 10,000 to 200 against placing the first three in the Viceroy's Cup. CHARLES HARDING, 29, Esplanade Road, next to Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CALCUTTA

### DAMAGES ONE LAKH OF RUPEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

A destructive fire broke out in a sweetmeat shop on Strand Road this afternoon which spread to a range of godowns, and before it was subdued property to the value of a lakh of rupees destroyed.

## THE THIBET MISSION.

### GREAT TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

A field telegraph is following the Thibet Mission and Chumbi is already in direct communication with Calcutta.

Owing to the extraordinary difficulties attending the transport of necessary supplies for the Thibet Mission it is likely that Colonel Younghusband will have to remain in the Chumbi valley for some days. In any case it does not seem probable that a move beyond Phari will be made at present.

## THE PUNJAB MANŒUVRES

LAHORE, DECEMBER 21.

The correspondent with the Northern Army gives a detailed account of the rugged fare and intense cold during the manœuvres, and the limitation of baggage nevertheless. With the exception of some cases of smallpox in a couple of batteries which were promptly isolated, other ailments peculiar to such conditions are unknown. Possibly the ten days hardship and exposure may yet develop the effect but the Principal Medical Officer is sanguine regarding the transport notwithstanding the energy and impetuosity wherewith the columns move to great distances over execrable ground the transport camels and mules never failed. The 1st Mules Corps was for first time actually employed as complete unit in its proper role, and acquitted itself remarkably.

## THE TILAK APPEAL CASE,

### THE HON. MR. KHARE'S REPLY.

In the right of reply Mr. Khare addressed the court to-day at the conclusion of Mr. Davar's address. He said Mr. Davar deserved credit for the manner in which he had studied and put the case before the court, but whether he had done so successfully was for the court to decide. The prosecution had discovered that their case was not as strong as they believed, and accordingly endeavoured to make out that the case for the defence was all false. Up the 18th June before going to Aurungabad Tai had no clear or satisfactory conception of adopting any particular boy. Nagpurkar as the court allowed might have wished Bala's adoption but not Tai, and hence the prosecution had imported a lot of irrevalent matter into the case which Mr Branson complained of at the outset but which the Magistrate allowed and which the defence could not but try to rebut. To come to a thorough understanding in the case two things had essentially to be noted: firstly, what was done immediately before going to Aurungabad; and, secondly, what was done immediately on the return. Firstly, there was Tilak's letter to the Kohlapur Durbar that the adoption was about to take place at Aurungabad, and the adoption did not relate to any boy of Kohlapur branch; secondly, a letter written to Knmbhajker, it may be by Tilak but signed by Nagpurkar, wherein it was stated that whatever is necessary for adoption has been done, and nothing remains but samaram or social ceremonies to be performed on the same auspicious day. The fallacy of the prosecution was that it endeavoured to make out that the defence had left something undone. Mr. Khare would say nothing about the action of Mr. Aston or Mr. Clements but would deal with the case as it appeared on the record, from which it could be seen that the defence had rendered the Aurungabad adoption complete and irrevocable. Whether the adoption was completed on the 2 th or the 28th mattered little, and whether there was an adoption deed also mattered little, the essential point being that there was giving and taking. The Judge remarked that what the prosecution had to prove was whether the boy had been placed on Tai's lap. Mr. Khare held that this as well as every other ceremony in adoption had been completed. The prosecution urged that Tai was a woman of resolute mind whilst the defence contended that she was a young woman who did not understand her own mind, and who had to be guarded from Nagpurkar's machinations for good estate. Whether Tai has signed the deed with or against her will was for the court to see, but what has to be decided was that the adoption ceremony at Aurungabad was complete. Mr. Khare after commenting generally on the weakness of the case for the prosecution concluded the address. Mr. Lucas before rising thanked both the counsel for the very able manner in which they had argued the case. Mr. Davar had been considerably handicapped by entering on his case at a late stage, but had argued it very ably. Mr. Khare said he had meant to thank the court for a patient hearing given to both sides and he now did so. Mr. Lucas promised the judgment on the 24th January.

## THE ALL BRITISH CABLE,

### LINKING UP CEYLON.

COLOMBO, DECEMBER 20.

Mr. George Peal, Director of the Eastern Cable Company, arrived yesterday from Tuticorin to discuss the proposal to link Ceylon with the All British Cable, via Cocos.

He saw Sir H. Blake in the afternoon, and proceeds to Australia on the 26th instant.

## VILLAGERS' GRIEVANCES.

### PETITION AGAINST NEW FOREST RULES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIBAG, DECEMBER 20.

A largely attended open air meeting of cultivators of 35 forests and non-forest villages of the Taluka Alibag, consisting of Agrees, Malis, Marathas, Kunbees, and others was held to-day in Gopalbag at Khandali under the presidency of Bendu Zur Patel to discuss and take legal steps against the recent orders passed by the Forest Department restricting their privileges of taking fuel, firewood, and tabal, etc., from the forests for household consumption and manure. A resolution to petition the Government for the redress of their grievances was unanimously passed.

## THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following resolution which was passed unanimously at the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Commercial Bank of India, Ltd., held on the 1st instant was unanimously confirmed at the special general meeting held on the 16th instant. "That the ordinary capital of the Bank be reduced from Rs. 40 lakhs divided into 40,000 shares of Rs. 100 each to Rs. 28 lakhs divided into 40,000 shares of Rs. 70 each, and that reduction be effected by cancelling capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 30 per share upon each of the 40001. Ordinary shares which have been issued, and are now outstanding, and by reducing the normal amount of all the ordinary shares in the Company's capital from Rs. 100 to Rs. 70 per share.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### BANK AMALGAMATIONS.

### AMERICAN SUGAR.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

On November 19 we foreshadowed an important amalgamation of London and Manchester banks. A few days later a London financial Newspaper announced that the banks concerned were the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank and the Union of London and Smith's Bank, but we were privately and authoritatively assured that this report was baseless, although an official denial was not authorised. We are, however, to-day able to say definitely that an amalgamation of the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, with Lloyds Bank, Limited, and not the Union of London and Smith's as had been suggested elsewhere, has been arranged, although the agreement, we believe, has yet to be formally completed. The size and standing of the two institutions concerned make this probably the most important banking combination that has yet been undertaken, and perhaps one of its most remarkable features is that each of the two banks is already established in the other's district. The Manchester and Liverpool District Bank is one of the very few "provincial" banks having London offices, whilst Lloyd's Bank since its recent absorption of the old-established private bank of Messrs. Cunliffes Brooks and Co. has been well represented in the business centre of Manchester. Altogether the news of the amalgamation, in spite of all premonitions, will be received in Manchester and throughout this district with considerable surprise. Many business men will view with a sort of regret the disappearance as a separate institution of a bank which for the greater part of a century has enjoyed a very high reputation, has played a distinguished part in the commercial and industrial development of Lancashire, and has been looked upon with respect and pride as a Manchester foundation. Its financial standing was probably never higher than it is to-day, and it seems difficult to resist the conclusion, now that the "District Bank" is to be merged into a still larger concern, that even the strongest, best conducted, and most prosperous of the so-called "country banks" are destined sooner or later to lose their identity in a few gigantic joint-stock banks controlled from London and ramifying all over the kingdom.

The Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company was established in April, 1829, and was registered as a limited liability company in July, 1880. According to the Stock Exchange year book (1903), the subscribed capital is £7,500,000, in shares of £63, of which £10 per share, or £1,255,000 is paid up, and £40 per share, or £5,000,000, is reserved liability. Twenty five thousand shares allotted early in 1900, at a premium of £39 each, are included in this statement of the capital. From 1866 to June 30, 1902, the distribution was at the rate of 20 per cent per annum. On last mentioned date the reserve fund amounted to £2,000,000, including the premium on the new shares. The voting power is one vote for ten up to twenty-five shares, and one vote for every additional twenty five shares. The qualification for a director is fifty shares. According to the Manchester Stock Exchange official list, the bank's capital consists of 125,000 shares of £60, £12 paid and the half yearly dividends since June, 1902, have been £1 per share for the second half of 1902 and £1. 1s. per share on July 16, 1903. The shares were dealt in on the Manchester Stock Exchange yesterday at £49. 5s each. The deposits of the bank on June 30 this year were £15,413,304. Its branches, numbering 95, are situated chiefly in south Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire. Lloyds Bank is as we have said, and even larger concern. The original Company—Lloyds Banking Company, Limited—was registered in 1865 in 1884 it was amalgamated with Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, Hanbury, and Lloyds, and Messrs. Bosanquets, Salt, and Co., both of London, under the title of Lloyd, Barnetts, and Bosanquets, Limited, changed in 1899 to Lloyds Bank, Limited. The issued capital is £21,825,000, of which £20,000,000 is in shares of £50 (3,200,000, or £8 per share, paid up), and £1,825,000 in £50 shares (£146,000, or £4 per share, paid up). The dividends paid on the £8 paid shares for the last three half years were 14s. per share (June, 1902), 16s. per share (December, 1902), and 14s. per share (June, 1903). The reserve fund is £2,400,000, and the amount of the deposits on June 30 last was £53,953,619. The number of shareholders is about 13,500, and the bank has no fewer than 346 branches spread over the greater part of England and Wales, with head offices in London and Birmingham.

New York mail advices bring particulars of the concession of reduced railway rates previously foreshadowed in respect of certain kinds of iron and steel manufactures for export. The reduction is to apply to descriptions named in the "special list," including steel billets, but not to steel rails, and it is to come into force to-day (December 1). About one-third of the existing rates is to be deducted. Thus the rate from Chicago to New York or Boston is to be lowered from dol. 5,50 per ton to dol. 3,50, and that from Buffalo or Pittsburg to New York from dol. 2.90 to dol. 1.90. Proportionate reductions will be made in regard of other ports. It will be noted that the cost of transport from Chicago to New York or Boston is still 16s. 3d. per ton of 2,000lbs., and that from Buffalo or Pittsburg to the same ports 8s. 7d. To these rates must be added the Atlantic freights. The claim for reduction, made by the United States Steel Corporation, was that the existing charges should be cut down to the extent of 50 per cent. The petition forwarded to the managers of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Association refers to the falling off of the American demand for iron and steel products, and proceeds:—"We are hopeful of a better condition in domestic markets, and meantime we are looking beyond the limits of this country to secure a market for some portion of our product; but we are met by competition from Great Britain and Germany, whose prices are based upon labour costs much below those prevailing in this country." In the year 1900, when the unprecedented import into the United Kingdom from the United States took place, the total quantity received of pig iron was 94,282 tons and of billet steel 157,851 tons. In that year, however, prices in Great Britain were very much higher than they are now, and those in the United States were much lower. It is doubtful therefore, whether, even with the assistance of the reduced railway rates, any very considerable quantity of American iron and steel can be dumped on our markets especially since the cost of production—especially the labour cost—is much higher than it was in 1900. Moreover, a progress of improvement on this side within the last three years has effected very important economis in the production of iron and steel in British works. It may be added that the belowing out of American furnaces is reported by telegraph to be still going on.

New Orleans mail reports of the Louisiana sugar season say that every effort was being made to take advantage of the fine weather, which, while scarcely what was wanted in the interest of the "fall" planted cane, could not have been better for harvesting the crop. The prevailing prices were not satisfactory to the planter, but the smooth progress of the grinding season and the high sugar contents of the cane afforded some compensation for the generally disappointing character of the growing season. The juice is said to be extremely sweet and the yield of sugar per ton exceptionally high. On the other hand, the tonnage is generally light though a few plantations have shown a good tonnage. There can be no doubt, however, that as a rule, and even in cases where the fields looked promising it has been found when the cane was cut that the number of tons to the acre is smaller than was expected. An important statement is to the effect that complaints of an insufficient supply of labour were being made. On not a few plantations it had been found impossible to keep the grinding mills going, the cutting of the cane being retarded in consequence of the inadequate number of labourers. At the date of the advices, however, an improvement in this respect was apparently taking place, as negroes were arriving on the sugar estates from the cotton districts where picking had been brought to close. The season seemed likely to prove a short one in consequence of the lightness of tonnage. Oil is this year being very generally used as fuel, as last season, and with equally satisfactory results. The lower coast district had proved an exception to the general condition, the tonnage, as well as the saccharine yield per ton, being alike above the average; indeed it seemed probable that the crop in the section would beat the record.

## B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.

### AN INTERESTING PAPER.

At a meeting of this Society on Thursday, Mr. James MacDonald presiding, a paper on the "Discovery of Ancient Brahmi Script in Kashmir," was read by the Rev J. E. Abbott, D. D.

On the motion of Mr. S. T. Bhandare, seconded by Mr. J. P. Watson a vote of thanks was passed to Rev. Dr. Abbott for the interesting paper he read.

An abstract of the paper is subjoined:

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT BRAHMI SCRIPT.

The Rev. Dr. J. E. Abbott announced to the Society his discovery in Shrinagar of short inscriptions in the Ancient Brahmi or Ashoka Script, dating about 150 B. C., the first of their kind ever brought to light in that country. The importance of this discovery will be at once realized by all Indian Archæologists.

On the 22nd of June 1903 as he was leaving Shrinagar he remembered that he had neglected to visit the tomb of Zainu-l-abidin just below the fourth bridge. The boats were therefore moored at the landing and the ruins examined. His eye at once fell on an inscription of four letters in the Ancient Brahmi Script, on the right wall of the entrance gate to Zainu-l-abidin's tomb. Closer examination revealed other short inscriptions of three letters each. Continuing his search to the East entrance gate of the enclosure to Zainu-l-abidin's mother's tomb, he found both the right and the left entrance walls had letters on them in the same Brahmi Script. There were also other letters of a more modern type. As these inscriptions are very plain to the sight, it is difficult to account for the fact that their existence has escaped the notice of the archæologists who have visited these ruins, and who would have at once recognized their importance. There have of course been many other visitors to these ruins, but either these inscriptions have not been noticed, or if noticed none have realized their importance sufficiently to make their existance public. He expressed his deep regret, that his discovery of these inscription was at a time when he felt he had not an hour to spare to take squeezes and otherwise secure materials for their proper study, all arrangements having been completed for leaving Baramuila the next day. He had therefore to reluctantly continue his journey. His regret, however, is less keen from the fact that the contents of the inscriptions is doubless of little consequence as compared with the discovery of fact that the form of the letters are the ancient Brahmi script of about 150 B. C. This proves that that script was anciently issued in Kashmir, and also gives evidence as to the early date of the ruins on which the letters are inscribed. A hasty pencil copy of the letters on the gateway to Zeinu-l-abidin's tomb, and a photograph of the left wall of the gate way to the enclosure of Zainu-l-abidin's mother's tomb was all, he had time to obtain to carry away for study. He trusts, however, that these gateways will now be carefully examined, and facts to be learned, be more certainly determined than can be done from the data supplied by his single hour's investigation and his rough copies of these inscription. He assumes that the form of the letters indicates a date about 150 B. C., but he thinks that it would be safer to say that the letters in these inscriptions are too few in number to make one sure within a century or two, since they happen to be letters that in the history of alphabetic development kept their original form the longest. And, again, as this is the first discovery of this script in Kashmir, there are as yet no data as to the history of alphabetic development in Kashmir itself as distinguished for the alphabetic development in India. These two considerations, should for the present, leave deduction from the form of these letters open to further light.

THE INSCRIPTIONS.

(1) On the panal under the pediment of the left wall of the gateway leading into the enclosure of Zein-l-abidin's mother's tomb are three letters, da, sa, kka. He is unable to conjecture what the meaning may be. It does not look as though these letters were a part of a longer inscription, and yet there are faint traces of a possible line above in a smaller hand.

(2) On the same side wall, to the right of the upper angle of the pediment, is another inscription of three letters. He had depended on his kodak to preserve a record of this inscription as it was very distinct. Unfortunately the first letter of the inscription is partially hidden behind the upper angles of the pediment. The other two letters are sa, kka, or possibly sa, ko. The first letter does not seem to be ds as in the inscription mentioned above. One is naturally tempted as a trial to conjecture sakka, the Pali for Sakya.

(3) There are detached letters on other parts of this wall, apparently also in the same script, and others again in, he thinks, in a later script.

(4) On the right hand wall there are also detached letters of apparently a later date.

(5) On the entrance gate to Zainu-l-abidin's tomb, on the right wall, and to the right of the upper angle of the pediment, is an inscription with the following consonants:—Th, b, t. The vowel marks were not distinct enough to his eye to make him feel sure what were the original and what have come from the accidents of time. With the exception of the first letter th, the same inscription seems to occur in two other places; One on the pilaster to the right of the pediment, and the other a little below this second inscription. On account of this uncertainty of vowel mark he can not definitely decide what the words may be.

IMPORTANCE OF THE DISCOVERY.

The oldest script hitherto found in Kashmir has been on the coins of Toramana and Pravarasena and on a fragment of Didda Bani's time (980-1004 A. D., now in the Labour Museum) all in the Gupta character. All other specimens of ancient script are in the later Sharada character. His discovery, therefore, of the Brahmi script on these ruined gateways establishes the fact that the Brahmi or Asaka script was also in use in Kashmir as was suspected, but the evidence of which has hitherto been wanting. Secondly, the importance of this discovery lies in the fact that it settles the approximate date of these gateways. They may for the present be considered the oldest architetural ruins in Kashmir, about 150 B. C. Thirdly, the present discovery of the Brahmi script establishing its use in Kashmir makes it almost certain that a careful search would be rewarded by the discovery of other inscriptions in that script, which might throw much needed light on the most ancient period of that country's history. Ancient ruins are abundant. Stones that have an ancient look are frequently seen, and in Shrinagar are in great abundance. One can not but think that a careful search by eyes trained to detect inscriptions would be certainly fruitful. That inscribing on stone was not only an ancient custom, but abundantly employed, there is also reason to believe from Kalhan as statement that in writing his great history of Kashmir, the Raja Tarangini, he made use of old inscriptions. His statement in 1.15 is as follows:—"By looking at the inscription recording the consecration of temples and grants by former kings at the laudatory inscriptions, and at written works, the trouble arising from many errors has been overcome." This statement is so clear that the existance of many inscriptions in his day must be assumed; and doubtles many still exist hidden in the earth or built into Mahomedan buildings. Perhaps many are lying open to the sight but yet unnoticed by Archæologists Dr. Abbott would like therefore to throw out the suggestion that it might not be out of the province of this Society to encourage in some practical way the work of exploration in Kashmir with special purpose of finding inscriptions.

## THE PENSIONERS' FETE.

The annual pensioners' fete will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 2nd January, Tea, cake, sweets, fruit, &c., for the families of all European Naval and Military Pensioners will be provided at 5 p.m. At 6 p.m. each pensioners child of 14 years of age and under will receive a Christmas present from the Christmas Tree which will be placed on the organ platform in the Hall. At 7 p.m. a dinner will be provided for the Pensioners. Application for tickets of admission for pensioners and their families should be made personally to the Honorary Secretary Pensioner's Fete, Town Hall, between the 26th, and 31st December between the hours of 2-30 and 5 p.m. After the latter date no tickets will be issued. Invitations will be sent to all subscribers.

A TELEGRAM from Beleher, Louisiana, states that three of five negroes who had been arrested on the charge of fatally shooting Mr. Robert Adler, a respected white citizen, were all hanged from the same limb of a tree. They had been identified by Mr. Adler before he died, and had confessed their crime. Negroes participated in the lynching, which was witnessed by a crowd of 1,200 persons.

## THE FAR EAST.

### RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

### MANCHURIA AND KOREA.

The China papers contain the following items of news regarding the situation in the Far East:—

Viceroy Alexeieff has wired to the Weiwupu that he has taken over all control of Manchuria.

The leading native Japan papers are urging the people not to neglect preparing themselves against peace as well as against war. There will be plenty of work to be done in Manchuria and Korea when peace is secured.

The "Japan Times" assures its Russian contemporaries that Japan has never counted on any active assistance from any Western Power, Great Britain's pledge to uphold the territorial integrity of China not binding her to incur any risk for the sake of Manchuria.

The "Kobe Herald" publishes the following:—Peking, November 20.—The telegraph lines in Manchuria have now been seized by Russian officers and the Chinese authorities are now conveying messages between Inkao and Moukden by carriers. The Tartar General reports that about 100 Russians engaged a number of rioters at Shimnien on the 16th instant and seven or eight of the Russians were killed. The Tartar General reported later that the rioters of Shimnien were the mounted bandits. Over forty Russians were killed. The bandits lost much less in the fighting. Several Japanese were with the bandits and repulsed the Russians, who marauded the neighbourhood. The Tartar General reported under date of the 18th that the Russians have now driven the bandits from Shimnien and fighting is going on in the district about Chao-yang. The Russians are plundering the Chinese houses in the district.

According to a Tientsin despatch received by the Asahhi the Russians, after the occupation of Mukden, posted placards at various places in the city, urging the inhabitants not to be alarmed. They have been making every effort to secure the favour of the inhabitants, while the tax authorities have amended the Chinese Tax Regulations removing all the additional taxes. Nearly all the inhabitants are said to be displaying Russian flags from their houses. Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister at Peking called on Prince Ching on Nov. 14. The Minister informed Prince Ching of the situation of the Russo-Japanese negotiations and the views of the Powers on the question advising that the Chinese Government should not hesitate to take a strong stand against the Russian occupation of Mukden which was an unscrupulous move on the part of Russia.

A Tokyo despatch to the Osaka Asahi says that the Japanese authorities have estimated the strength of the Russian army at Port Arthur at 8 000 infantry 1,200 artillery, 150 cavalry, and 300 sappers and about 4,400 other troops at various forts in the vicinity of the port.

According to news from the North the Dowager Empress is surrounded by a grand variety of advisers. Some want war, apparently, and some do not. Those who want it are those who have no influence and recognise the fact.

It is stated in mandarin circles that Hsian, the capital of Shensi province, is to be renamed Ch'angan (City of Eternal Peace) which was the former name of Hsian when it was the capital of China, a thousand and more years ago during the Tang dynasty. Further that Fan Tseng-hsiang, who has been sent back to Hsian once more as Provincial Judge of Shensi is to be made 'Fuyin,' or Governor of the new capital. There does not seem to be much doubt in official minds at the present moment that Peking is soon to be abandoned once more by the Court, no matter how the Manchurian crisis may turn out.

Messrs. Bush Brothers write from Newchwang on the 9th Nov.:—

According to native reports, General Ma San Yuen has gone a little East of Shan Hai Kwan with twelve regiments which, no doubt, in time will be stationed inside the great wall. This movement is someway directed against Russian advancement in that direction. These troops are from Tung Chow and will march in the direction of Yung Tung Yu. Up to the 27th of October, Moukden was policed by Chinese Soldiers, but suddenly without any public reason on the part of the Chinese, Russian troops entered, took possession of the Tartar General's Yamen and the five Boards, flying the Russian Flag over all thereby thrusting Chinese authority entirely on one side and virtually making the Tartar General a prisoner. In fact, the natives up there cannot quite understand this movement, more especially as the Tartar General was informed by the Russian Military authority that their troops were only passing through, and that in three days' time Moukden would revert to the Chinese. Russian Military strength in Manchuria—with regard to the number of Russian Soldiers now stationed there, as far as we can gather there are 27 000 at Port Arthur, 8,000 at Liao Yang (60 miles east of us, 5300 at Harbin 1 200 at Fenghwang Cheng 350 at Antung Hsie, and 2,400 in Kirin Province.

THE RUSSIANS AND YONG-AMPHO

M. O'S. writes as follows in the "Singapore Free Press":—As a matter of fact Russian domination of the Northern portion of Korea is beginning to loom up on the horizon, and is going to loom 'way-up' as our trans-atlantic cousins say, when her fleet is just a little larger, and the Trans-Baikalia Army marches down towards the warmer region of the Liao Tung to which they are at present en route. Russia is firm at Yongampho, where her fine solid settlement goes on apace, where charming ladies play croquet every afternoon, to the delight of the idle Korean where solid houses are inhabited by equally solid people and to crown all in the centre of which is a Grand Wooden Mansion, the abode of as fine a specimen of a Siberian Bear as one would like to see, the living emblem of the new owners of the land that once formed part of the Hermit Kindom. Too late then Oh Japanese of the swelled head. Too late. The Muscovite will surely dominate at some time the fine position of Masampho. And then——.

CHINA AND HER ARMY.

News comes from the North says the "China mail" that the Tarter Generals, Viceroys, and Governors of the Yangtze and maritime provinces have lately been very busy in raising extra troops, reviewing garrisons, and sending arms and ammunition to important cities and town within their several jurisdictions. The other day the Acting Tartar General of Nanking H. E. Kuei Fang having inspected the Manchu troops of that city went on to Chinkiang to do the same with the Manchu regiments garrisoning that city and vicinity. It is reported that H. E. was much pleased with the discipline and efficiency of the Chinkiang Banner, or Manchu troops, and gave out to the men that as the present crisis was most uncertain it behoved every one to be prepared to fight for the Empire at any moment. The Admiral of the Yangtze is also inspecting troops under his command, and has issued a large quantity of new arms and ammunition to a number of regiments whose arms he found to be of the older patterns. Instructions have also been sent by Viceroy Wei of Nanking to the military officials in Tsingkiangpu, on the Grand Canal, Hsuchoufu and Huainanfu to raise extra regiments without delay. The reason given however is not the imminence of a rupture with Russia, but the possibility of the revolutionary societies in the Yangtze provinces taking advantage of the uncertainty of the Manchurian crisis to create disturbances in the riverine treaty ports. The Governor at Soochow has also ordered the raising of extra troops for whom new arms and ammunition have already been provided. From Hangchow comes the news also of considerable military activity and that a large quantity of arms and ammunition have been sent to Ningpo.

## AHMEDABAD NOTES.

AHMEDABAD is now pleasantly cool, writes our correspondent, and though the thermometer has still some degrees to fall before we can have skating, the latter was never a popular amusement in this part of the world, so it does not much matter.

The Tent Club has begun operations but has not so far had much in the way of sport. Some of the members are now camped at Bhavla combining pig sticking and shooting. Other camps have also been arranged for the Christmas holidays. Shooting this year has not been as good as one has a right to expect in this district. Duck and snipe have been rather scarce and only quail have been really plentiful.

Of recent event in the camp the 1st Battery R. F. A. Sports were as usual good. The concert in the Regimental Theatre for the widow of the Gunner who was drowned some time back was, it is hoped, as successful financially as it was in other ways.

The prize-giving of the B. B. & C. I. Railway School took place on Friday. The prizes were distributed by Mr. Doderet. The function was a quite successful one, and reflected credit on the Head Mistress Miss Johannes.

The troops here are not neglected in the matter of inspections, of which there have been several recently, including one by General Sir A Hunter.

## CHRISTMAS IN THE SHOPS.

### SECOND NOTICE.

The shops are still exceedingly busy in their efforts to deal with the extra trade caused by the approach of the Christmas season. From the purchase of Christmas cards to the filling of the Christmas stocking every one seems to be on the qui vive with a view to discovering something new. Probably it is the advent of the Christmas mail which has brought the idea of Christmas so close; at any rate business is now brisker than ever, and shopkeepers have every reason to be satisfied. Below, as promised, we give a few more descriptive notices of the displays which are now attracting so much attention, and possibly they will be of assistance in the making of Christmas purchases.

MESSRS. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW.

Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw have at their establishment in Hornby Row a characteristic display of Christmas novelties. Every age and class is catered for, and when we state that the value of the stock amounts to about eight lakhs of rupees, and that goods aggregating five lakhs of rupees in value have been imported specially for the Christmas season, some idea will be gleaned of the bewildering variety of the display in the show rooms. As usual, Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw have arranged a toy bazaar in the gallery for the children, whose interest are so important at this time of the year. Thousands of toys of every conceivable character and dozens of games are on view, and it is almost superfluous to add that Messrs. Whiteaway are continually receiving a steady influx of juvenile visitors who manifest the keenest of interest in all that they see. On the ground-floor and in the other portions of the gallery is to be found an excellent assortment of novelties from the London and Parisian markets. Ladies will be greatly interested in the stock of trimmed millinery, which the firm imported specially by the last two mails for the Christmas trade. In dress materials, blouses, laces, pelerines, collars, belts, and all novelties for ladies' wear, Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw have a better and far larger display than in former years.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED.

Kemp and Co., Ltd., the well known pharmaceutical chemists, are at present fully occupied in remodelling their extensive aboratory, which, on completion, they claim will be the finest in India. Their branches at Cumballa Hill and the Taj Mahal Hotel are well stocked with various articles suitable for Christmas presents, such as perfumes, cut-glass scent bottles, manicure sets and other articles of a like nature, silver mounted. Doctors will be interested to know that the fifth edition of their Prescriptive Pharmacopœia is on view at all their establishments, and is better printed and more full of information than ever. Everything of the latest description in medicine can be found at their Head Office, and the proverbial courtesy of their seven English qualified chemists is extended to all customers whether they want information or goods.

MESSRS. MORENAS &

This long established firm have on view at their establishment in Meadows street an extensive and varied stock of goods pertaining to the festive season. The jewellery cases contain a very fine selection of high class gold and silver goods, and the varied and choice assortment of the firm's electro-plated ware have also attracted considerable attention. The shop is replete with presentation articles among which may be mentioned such fancy goods as dressing and jewel cases, albums, waiting desks, etc., and all are priced very moderately. The toy department contains as usual a number of strong, useful, and instructive toys while the firm's display of mechanical toys is more than usually attractive this year. Their stock of crystallised fruits, bon-bons, French and English confectionery, and Christmas and New Year's cards is also most extensive. The Wine Department is always stocked with the best brands of well known manufacturers. Every department has been stocked with the latest novelties, and the establishment is well worth a visit.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

Those who are in search of a really good selection of Christmas cards could not do better than pay a visit to Messrs. J. V. Navlakhi & Co. of Rajabaleri Road. This firm has made an effort to secure the best possible selection of cards that it would be in the power of any establishment to obtain, and it may safely be said that they have succeeded. From cards at half an anna and packets containing thirty-five varieties at Rs. 2 the prices range to Rs. 5 for an individual card. The prices then should be such as to satisfy all classes. Messrs. Navlakhi have also an extensive assortment of stationery, artistes materials, and similar goods, and there is little fear that they will be able to give satisfaction in every line in which they cater.

MESSRS. THOMPSON AND TAYLOR.

Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, the chemists of the Esplanade, are making a capital display of goods which will serve as useful presents. They have a choice assortment of perfumes in fancy bottles, and their selection of toilet requisites is extremely varied. It includes hosts of different patterns of brushes and combs, tooth brushes, manicure sets, and all the subtle accessories which go to make the equipment of the dressing room complete. He who is bent upon obtaining Christmas gifts for his friends would hardly be able to leave this establishment without making a purchase of some kind. The ability of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor in dispensing medicines is too well known even to need a mention at this season of the year when medicines are apt to be more than usually in evidence.

CALENDARS.

We have received among other calendars one from the Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., which we shall regard as a useful addition to the office equipment. It is well and durably made, and will doubtless stand the wear and tear of the coming twelve months without losing its present attractive appearance. The figures are boldly printed and the arrangement of the dates is simple and easily managed.

Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., the well known purveyors of whiskey, wines, and spirits of all descriptions have sent us an attractively printed calendar which will serve as much as an adornment for the office, as an advertisement for themselves. The centre of the almanack contains an artistic specimen of colour printing.

The P. and O. S. N. Company are again sending out the useful little diary which usually serves as a New Year's gift to their clients. It is as usual well printed and contains all necessary information respecting the arrival and departure of the mails, the dimensions of the ships, the latest additions to the fleet, the tides and other matters which will interest those who contemplate the voyage home. This year the diary is accompanied by an exquisitely printed little pamphlet containing descriptions of the four new steamers Moldavia, Mongolia, Macedonia, and Marmora. This will be kept by those who have had the privilege of a journey in any one of those vessels, as a pleasant and valuable souvenir.

## MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

### DISCUSSION OF THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES BILL.

LAST evening a meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, to consider the report of their committee on the Indian Universities Bill, now before the Supreme Legislative Council. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor, presided. There was a large attendance at the meeting. The report of the committee has already been published by us.

The Vice-Chancellor, in opening the proceedings, said the meeting of the Senate had been called at a time when adjournments were scarcely possible, and he hoped the members who intended to take part in the debate would keep that fact in mind and make it possible for the Senate to conclude the business that night. He added that in putting the motion, which was a long one, he would submit it to the Senate section by section.

SPEECH BY THE HON. MR. MEHTA.

In moving the adoption of the Committee's report, the Hon. Mr. Mehta said:—Our own Vice-Chancellor told us the other day in his able, skilful and plausible, but he must pardon me for saying inconclusive Convocation speech, that our opposition to the recommendations of the University Commission was "most natural" and it was owing "to the reluctance of those who imagined that they amount to a condemnation of their past services to the University." This is tantamount to telling the Fellows of this Senate that their opposition was inspired by personal and selfish considerations and that our reasons and arguments in support of it were hollow and pretentious. Now let us examine the case fairly. Our reasons and arguments are the very same which we put forward as far back as 1891 when we were not threatened with destruction or were being ungratefully condemned. But what is more interesting is that they are the same as those ably and eloquently placed before this Senate by the Vice-Chancellor himself. And what is still more interesting is that they are the same as those put forward by the Vice-Chancellor three years after he was fully cognisant, as he has told us himself, of the fatal flaw in our University system that teaching has been made subservient to examination. I may thus claim, on the authority of the Vice-Chancellor himself, that the reasons for our present attitude are neither hollow nor pretentious, neither personal nor selfish. They are the reasons which approved themselves unanimously to the Senate even to those members of it who are not going to be abolished—but even to be promoted—men like Principal MacMillan, Father Dreckman, Colonel Dimmock, Professor Scott who all cordially signed our previous report and voted for it in Senate. It is true that they have changed somewhat since then, but that is a situation for them to explain. On the other hand the result of our examination of the situation leaves us with a somewhat inexplicable inconsistency on the part of the Vice-Chancellor himself. I am afraid he got into rather strange company of the Commission. His attempted explanation that the Commission was thinking of shifting the centre of gravity from examination to teaching was lame enough, seeing that after all their talk about Oxford and Cambridge there was no proposal to change the Indian Universities into anything like these impracticable ideals. But with this University Bill before us, it is now altogether untenable. Our Universities remain the same as before; only it is said that under the Bill, they are given large powers to inspect colleges. Therefore it is argued that the Senate should be cut down and the Syndicate composed of educational men from the colleges. Now I venture to say that this argument cuts entirely the other way. For God's sake, if you are going to invest the Universities with inquisitorial power over colleges, do not let the Senate and Syndicate be largely or even preponderatingly composed of professors from some colleges. They are sure in that case, in the long run, to abuse their powers in both directions. They will treat some colleges with partiality and they will treat others with injustice. No, I am afraid the problem of the inexplicable inconsistency of the Vice-Chancellor will not be thus solved; it will still remain inexplicable.

MR. RALEIGH'S INDICTMENT.

Proceeding the Hon. Mr. Mehta dealt with the reply of the Hon. Mr. Raleigh to the criticisms of the Bill by the Universities. Mr. Mehta said:—The opposition to reform generally proceeds from corporations whose members benefit by their wealthy endowments and possession of great power. The Senates of the Indian Universities are rich neither in the one nor the other. They are wealthy only in the opportunities they afford to non-official Fellows of being abused and ridiculed and maligned when they endeavour to introduce reforms suggested by their special knowledge of native capacities, native needs and requirements, as we discern in the fine of the debates on the question of examination by comparisons.—Even misread history does not transform a sneer at such corporations into a valid argument. I confess I was sorely disappointed by Mr. Raleigh's speech in introducing the Bill. It only deals in assumptions without grappling with the detailed arguments derived from actual experience. It is clear that his want of practical experience of the Indian University system has made him incapable of dealing with the realities of University problems in this country and this defect could not be remedied by the help of his educational colleagues on the Commission who could give him only a one-sided view and interested and prejudiced mind. The Commission was not constituted to represent all views, and it is futile to be angry at the presumption of suspicion, which was according to the ordinary canons of human conduct fairly raised by the public that a Commission constituted in a one-sided manner was constituted for the purpose of making a one-sided report.

A REPLY TO THE VICEROY.

The imputation of motives by the Vice-Chancellor and Mr. Raleigh is however an altogether mild affair when compared with the heavy indictment brought against us by the Viceroy himself. I am one of those who have rendered unstinted homage and admiration to Lord Curzon for his great abilities and noble qualities. It was therefore with pain and astonishment that I read his interpretation of our attitude in his great Budget speech this year. After quoting from the speech Mr. Mehta went on to say that he read this speech with pain and astonishment that Lord Curzon should have so utterly misconstrued our attitude and motives, and astonishment that he should have been so entirely inaccurate in his statement of the facts from which he deduced his condemnation. It is perfectly true, continued the speaker, that we have been complaining and complaining bitterly for years for reform in the educational policy of Government, but it is incorrect to say that we have at any time impeached the constitution of the University, except perhaps to inveigh against the unwise exercise of the power of sanction vested in Government as in the case of the resolutions of the Senate regarding examination by compartments, the attempted abolition of which in the Madras University was denounced by so able and experienced an educationist as Dr. Miller as most retrograde and unutterably mischievous. Presiding at an annual meeting of the Bombay Graduates' Association I myself delivered an address in 1891 pointing out the grave defects in the educational policy of Government, its starved educational budget, its badly equipped high schools and colleges and the withdrawal of the University grant. But as to the constitution of the Senate and the University, we were so satisfied of its successful working that when in 1891 we entered upon a deliberate examinations conducted by some of the most distinguished men who have illuminated its annals, we could ask for no further development of the constitution of the University except the expansion of its independent existence by the introduction of a more liberal franchise for the election of Fellows by Graduates. You, Mr Vice-Chancellor, were one of the foremost workers on that occasion and not the least distinguished of those who set the seal of their approval on the constitution of the University and its successful working in the light of experience. I am afraid the Viceroy has mistaken the cry against the educational policy of Government as against the constitution and organisation of the University, which, as I have shown, had won the deliberate approval of the highest educational experts of this Presidency. It is neither business nor logic to give us a stone when we asked for bread and then to call us names if we could not swallow the stone.

WANT OF PRACTICAL WISDOM.

And it is a stone, gentlemen, that is offered us in this new University Bill. In proceeding to discuss it, I cannot help deploring the want of practical wisdom that is shown in attempting to legislate in one measure for all the Indian Universities. In all the arguments I have had with its advocates, I have found that they perpetually strive to justify its provisions, not because they were required by the circumstances of this or that Presidency, but because they were required for some other. have been once and again told that a provision may have been proved by experience to have worked well in the Bombay Presidency for instance, but is had to be altered because it had not worked well under the circumstances of some other. The sagacious foresight of the great statesman who laid the foundations of our Universities had foreseen the absolute advisability of separate treatment for the Presidencies and simple and broad and general as were the provisions of the University Acts, they still wisely adopted the alternative of passing different acts for different Presidencies. The wisdom of the course they adopted is made manifest to-day. Everything that could be gained by passing one Act for all Indian Universities could be secured by passing an Act for each Presidency. The converse does not hold, as is shown by the fact that to suit the interests of one Presidency there is always some chance of sacrificing the interests of another. I would fain implore the Viceroy respectfully to adhere to the foresight and wisdom of the great men who carried out the consolidation of British rule in this country and let each of the Indian Universities have its own act. Coming to the Bill, as it is, embracing all Indian Universities, I remember that Lord Curzon has exhorted us in the speech to which I have already referred, to dismiss from our minds "all the wild talk about killing higher education and putting education under the heels of Government." I am perfectly sure that this advice is entirely honest and sincere, and if we were always to have Lord Curzons for Viceroys I would freely take the advice which is so sincerely given. But we have to look it is our duty to look, both behind and before. We know that in the past, not the killing but the clipping of higher education has not been beyond the pale of political contemplation in the highest quarters.

GOVERNMENT'S PREVIOUS POLICY.

It seems to me that when the Viceroy emphatically affirmed last Friday that the Government of India recognized their duty of taking in their hands the charge of higher education in this country his Lordship forgot what had taken place not more than ten years ago and may take place again when he is gone. In 1890-91, the policy of the Government of India with regard to higher education was exactly the reverse of what the Viceroy to-day proclaims it. Then all the talk was of withdrawing from the control of higher education and leaving it to drift without any aid or provision from Government. Many of us here will remember how this policy was praised and justified by Sir William Lee Warner in the name of self-help and private enterprize. In his Convocation speech at the Allahabad University in 1893, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, then Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, frankly described this policy and its justification. After stating that by one party the Universities and Colleges have been accused of flooding the country with half educated young men who will look nowhere but to the service of Government for employment, whose knowledge is superficial, whose conceit is boundless, who are fluent and turgid in language, but who have no accurate conception of the meaning of the words they use or the phrases they repeat. Those who remember Sir Charles Crosthwaite's speech of 1893 and the policy and the reasons for that policy then in vogue could not help being startled by the opening words of Mr. Raleigh's speech in introducing the present Bill:—"My Lord, the question is sometimes raised whether English education is a blessing or a curse to the people of India. To the schools and colleges under our administration we owe some of the best of our fellow-workers, able judges, useful officials and teachers. To them also we owe the discontented B. A. who has carried away from his college a scant modicum of learning and an entirely exaggerated estimate of his own capacities, &c. There is in these words of Mr. Raleigh an ominous sameness of ring and purpose with those of Sir Charles Crosthwaite's. Such may not be the purpose and policy of Lord Curzon, but what guarantee is there that the same purpose and policy may not be revived, and with the absolute control which this Bill vests in Government, use it as an instrument, not for the purposes aimed at by the Viceroy, but for the purpose of clipping the wings of higher education solely with the view of abolishing this bug-bear of Anglo-Indians, the so-called

DISCONTENTED AND CONCEITED B. A.

It is thus looking before and behind that we are alarmed at what is the aim, and will certainly be the result, if this Bill is passed, of making the University a department of Government. To really realize the drift and scope of the Bill you must take it as a whole, and not piecemeal as some of my colleagues on the committee have done. Sec. 3 provides that the exercise of all and every function vested in the University shall be subject to the approval of Government. If the University has to make an appointment it must be subject to that same approval. The composition of the Senate, under Sections 4, 5 and 6 is practically in the hands of Government. By the limitation of the number of Fellows to 100 even the hands of Government are tied so as to leave them very little discretion but to make it preponderingly European and official. Under Sections 19-21, affiliation and disaffiliation are made direct acts of Government, the Senate and Syndicate only submitting to Government their enquiries and opinion under Sections 25 23, the bye-laws and regulations are absolutely placed at the mercy of Government who have power to add and alter the draft bye-laws prepared by the Senate as they choose. This is all the Bill whether the Universities will be made teaching Universities, as is so often insisted on, is a nebulous problem left to Providence in the dim future. What is certain is that a clean sweep is made of the integrity and independence of the Senate which have been such valuable factors of healthy growth in the past. Is this a consummation to which the Fellows of this Senate will give their approval, or will they resist it to the best of their power, little as they have?

Dr. R. N. Khory seconded the proposition.

Dr. S. Nariman moved an amendment that propositions 8 and 9 of the committee's report be left out.

The Rev. Father Dreckmann seconded the amendment.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock said:—The great questions that are involved in this meeting of the Senate to-day, to discuss the Universities Bill are so momentous and destined to have such a far reaching influence upon the future organization of the corporate body of the University, that since the inauguration of the Act XXII. of 1857 by which this University was first constituted no such important event has happened in its experiences. First I must state that I am in agreement with the terms of the Bill in almost all its clauses. You have all had opportunities to study and analyse the of the Universities Commission and I am sure that future generations of students will have cause to be most thankful for the strenuous labour, the sincere devotion, the great learning and the careful consideration of all details and all opinions (such as were thought worthy to be considered) by the high minded gentlemen who composed that Commission. By studying this Report, it is easy to trace out of the multitudinous evidence that has been brought to light how many evils exist and what lamentable deficiencies have gradually grown up in the universities of this great country. With these facts before you, I do not believe that there is a single member of this University here present to-day, however passed he may be on certain questions of procedure in the University—who will not heartily endorse my emphatic approval of the necessity of such a Bill as that which is before us now for our wise and careful consideration. I cannot expect that the body of this Senate permeated as it is by strong and sagacious opinions of a widely differing nature affected as it must be by the association of mental elements of widely discovered tendencies, will cordially assent to the provisions of a Bill which runs counter in many ways to the ambitious of such members of the Senate and to the ideas they have and the intentions they hold with regard to the problems of the future of this great University, but I do believe they we all recognize the necessity for a very deep and searching reform in our present administration. In spite of many disadvantages, in spite of many dissensions, in spite of many disheartening and disappointing drawbacks in its past administration, I challenge anyone either in the senate or out of it to dispute the fact that the members of that Senate have always had the interests of the University greatly to heart and that they have shriven to give it all the dignity all the importance, all the overwhelming influence it has had upon higher education in the great Presidency. And I am thankful to say that the efforts of the Senate have been truly worthy, dignified, and fraught with most splendid benefits and results to the country. From the poltals of this University there have passed into the ranks of the great army of intellectual workers in the state, men of the greatest capacity and men of the highest scientific attributes and yet again a great multitude of men of lesser attainments who have not failed to add immensely to the great benefits that such workers must always confer upon the communicate to the people amongst whom they live. Statesmen, lower, and scientists, in numbers have passed under the aegis of the University of Bombay, and have added lustre to its name.

HIGH AND PURE ADMINISTRATION.

I believe that the members of the Senate from the inception of the University have always been deeply impressed by the gravity of their responsibility and that they have truly and sagaciously endeavoured to keep its administration high and pure, to further its objects, and to endeavour to raise its reputation to the highest pedastal of the seat of learning and knowledge. In my experience of the University, however much I may recognize all the great results that have been imparted to it by most gifted men of the various races that enter into its composition Englishmen Scotchmen, Irishmen, Parsee, Mahomedan Hindoos, and other elements of the peoples of this side of India I have often had to lament the fact that there are obstacles in the way of the attainment of our ideals, and that these obstacles have arisen from the very process of the formation of the Senate.

In the original act of incorporation the number of fellows was indicated as 20. To what have we advanced at the present time! For what purpose and with what idea as our senate now reached its present unwieldy state? You all of you are aware that varying elements, the multiplicity of opinions and if I may say so, the conflicting side issues in the Senate have frequently led to delay in business and to unsatisfactory conclusions. To what other result can we attribute the fact that upto the present day the only degree practically attainable by students in medicine is the L. M. & S.? The evidence given by many of you before the University Commissionis a sufficient confirmation of this statement. At the same time I do not deny that there has always existed in the Senate a generous desire to concede opinion which has frequently led to happier result.

NECESSITY FOR REFORM.

But, in the face of it all, there is no doubt that the necessity for reform is great, and the supreme Government has insisted upon the necessity in a spirit of earnest insistence the purport of which is indicated in the Bill now before us, I can not see that there is any intention to interfere with the rights of this University as representative and destructive body. It is an exercise, a just, wise, and codsiderate exercise of a proper controlling power over the constitution of the University and it seems to me to be defined in a spirit that is tolerant and appreciative of the franchise, the aims and the growth of our honoured Alma Mater. That it had displayed the pruning knife well sharpened and cleansering many not be pleasnt to many of us, but the gardener who love his plants know well that the use of this instrument bridgs great result and that the flowers that blood when the painful process is past are the more beautiful and the more perfect for the pruning. I am positive that such results will follow the process laid down this new You have before you the principal conclusions that were arrived at by the Committee you have appointed to deliberate upon the Bill, and from there you can judge) that there are several weighty conclusion and criticisms in which the Committee are fully agreed but there are others on which there are dissenting views and probably these latter will occupy the greater part of your attention this evening. In the minute of dissent, that I have submitted I have referred to a phase that seems to have struck in the throat of the majority of the members of the Committee. These words are "subject to the approval of Government" now this has always been a great point in the constitution of this University. The approval of the Governor in Council which is the same as Government, is a resonant clause in the act. It is emphasized in clause 1 of the Act 47 of 1870 and do not see wear the members of the Senate of the University have to cavil at in its emphatic assertion in the proposed Bill.

LIMITATION OF FELLOWS.

I think I have forshadowed another point in my preceding remarks, viz. the limitation of the Fellows of the University to one hundred. This will mean that the Fellows of the University will have to be really workers in the University, and they will be the more welcomed if they have robust and vigorous views and methods which will help to regenerate our languishing system. It will do away with those members, it is hoped, whose functions have been to record a vote and to contemplate with equaminy the the deliberation of their colleagues. And then again the tenure of the Fellowship is fixed at 5 years. It seems to me that this will be a very great improvements on the existing system. The idea is so prevalent that a good and worthy citizen should take his place on this body for no other reason often that that it is a reward of his charity, or his munificence, or his civic excellence. How can we expect to have a seat of pure learning administered on such a basis? The fundamental constitution of the University is its senate and if this body is unwieldy, or incongruous, the whole University suffers. By the adoption of a 5 years tenure a clearance is made, fresh material is brought in and above all the conglomerate constituents are kept at an equable standard and in due relation and proporton to the pressing needs of the everyday developments of this great educational centre. With regard to my dissent of paras 8 and 9 of the report now before the Senate I have always maintained that the Syndicate has required reform, and I have asserted this in my evidence before the University Commission as well as in the report of the Committee of the Senate upon the report of the University Commission. I further maintain that it is necessary to apply the precepts of the Bill to the syndicate. The Syndicate is the executive body of the University. It has continually to deal with urgent and momentous question affecting the colleges, and in my capacity as Principal of the Grant Medical College, I am in continual relationship with the University. Our students are undergraduates of the University and yet if I desire to press forward some important matter at the Syndicate I am unable to do it personally because at present I am not a member of the Syndicate. I must proceed through one of the staff of the college who is a member of the Syndicate. Heads of colleges ought prositively always to be ensured as members of the Syndicate both for the benefit of the University and for the benefit of the colleges.

In supporting Mr. Mehta's proposition Sir Bhalchandra said:—The main principle which underlies the whole Bill and is noticeable throughout its various sections is to change the present independent position of the several Universities and to officialise them, which is surely retrograde legislation. In support of what I say I have only to draw your attention to certain sections, wherein that principle is emphatically evident, e.g. Sec. 3 dealing with Incorporation and powers of Universities, Sec. 15 dealing with the Constitution of the Syndicate, Section 19 to 23 dealing with the affiliation of Colleges, Sections 25 and 26 dealing with regulations all of which, you will find, seek to centralise the power in the hands of Government. What we have now to fight for is the maintenance of the in independence of the Universities, and of the enlightened popular element in them which is essentially necessary for the protection of diverse public interests in a country like this. Proceeding Sir Bhalchandra explained his attitude on points concerning which he had been charged with a total change of opinion. In his evidence before the Universities Commission he said he was of opinion that the number of fellows might well be limited to 150. When the Rev. Mr. Scott and himself made that suggestion, the Hon. Mr. Mehta and some others were inclined to accept it as a compromise provided there was unanimity in the Committee on that points. But there being a diversity of opinion the suggestion was withdrawn, and there were thus only two propositions placed before the meeting viz. the limit of 100 and 200. From the very beginning he had opposed the limiting of the number to 100, and wishing to maintain the representative character of the Senate, he felt bound, the in absence of any proposition limiting the number to 150, to vote in favour of 200, especially in view of the strong and cogent arguments advanced by Mr. Mehta, who rightly urged that the number of 100 was too small to allow of any adequate representation of the diverse interests in this Presidency. In regard to making Fellowships terminable, he said in his evidence, one way of limiting the number of Fellows is to make the Fellowships tenable for a fixed term making the holders eligible for reelection." In making that suggestion he did not think that the tenure would be limited to only 5 years as has been attempted to be done by Cl. 1 Sec. 4 of the Bill. The majority of the Committee were in favour of tenure for life. There were only two propositions before the Committee, and being against the term of 5 years, he thought it right to vote for the alternative proposition which expressed the view of the majority. Regarding the constitution of the Syndicate in his evidence before the Commission, he said "the actual teaching element should, if possible, receive yet greater representation." He still adhered to that opinion, but he never advocated any statutory fixed proportion. The present system does secure the requisite—representation of the teaching element on the Syndicate, wherever it is practicable, as in the case of the faculties of Arts and Medicine. As regards the Faculties of Law and Engineering it was pointed out very cogently in the Committee that it was not possible to have adequate representation; hence to give it statutory recognition would be detrimental to the interest of the different Faculties. This was the view of the majority, and as it seemed to be very reasonable he concurred in it. Looking to the attempt made in the Bill to introduce greater Government interference in and control over the affairs of the Universities than is compatible with public interests, he believed the Committee had rendered a service to the public by doing their best to maintain the enlightened popular element, which is the essential condition of all true progress.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said if he was convinced that the Bill was going to promote the cause of the higher education no one would be more ready to accord his hearty approval to it than himself. He did not see how higher education would be promoted by appointing College professors as members of the Syndicate; he did not see how the Bill would affect the curricula of studies, upon which higher education depended; and he did not see how the Bill was going to affect a change in the matter of more Europeans taking an interest in University affairs, or in checking cramming.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, vacating the Vice-Chancellor's chair, addressed the Senate as a member of it, entering at the outset, in to a long personal explanation in order to show that the attitude taken up by him in former times was not inconsistent with his present attitude in regard to the Bill. He vindicated himself at considerable length from the accusation of inconsistency.

The Hon Mr. Mehta having replied on the debate, the committee's report was voted upon section by section. The result was that the report was adopted unanimously as regards certain sections, and by a majority as regards others. Dr. Nariman's amendment was lost.

The Senate then dispersed about 8 p. m.

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ONE of the latest good works in Ireland organised by the Countess of Dudley and the Countess of Mayo is a bureau to promote in that country the employment of educated women in every branch of women's work. Registers are to be kept of applicants for employment of whose competency the committee is satisfied, and a list of employers having vacancies. As the committee wish to secure co-operation between the various societies already established for the promotion of the employment of women, there is no intention of superseding existing bodies. The idea is to provide a central office through which the objects of the different organisations may be known. This central bureau will also obtain information as to openings for women's work and for the training required for such employment, and assist women desirous of employment by advising them as to existing facilities for training, and referring them to individuals and societies best able to help them.

## THE SURAT "SUTTA" CASE.

### SUCCESSFUL APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT.

MR. BECHARLAL J., First Class Magistrate at Surat, in May last, heard the case of Imperator against Narotamdas Motiram, who was charged with keeping a common gaming house, and acquitted the accused. The Government of Bombay appealed against the decision, and the appeal was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. Branson, with Mr. H. C. Coyaji, appeared for the accused; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering the judgment of the Court said: The evidence in the case has been at some length discussed before us, but the point for decision lies within a very narrow compass. The circumstances under which the accused was put upon his trial before the magistrate in the lower court on the charge under section 4, clause (a) of the Bombay Gambling Act, are shortly these. On the 28th of September 1903 a warrant was issued under section 6 of the Act, authorising the Chief Constable at Surat to enter the accused's house and seize gaming instruments. That warrant was not executed but another in its place was issued on the 3rd of November. It was executed on the 28th of November, and the case for the prosecution is that at the search made under the warrant, three books were found—two of which were found carefully locked up in a box in the accused's house, and the third being an "Ank Sutta"—a book of the kind held by this court in Emperor vs. Jamnadas Hirachand 5, Bombay Law Reports, 129, to be an instrument of gaming—was found under two wooden-seats in the cook-room of the house. The Magistrate before whom the accused was tried under these circumstances has acquitted him, substantially on the ground that there is no evidence to prove that this "Ank Sutta" book, being an instrument of gaming, was used or kept by the accused in the house for his profit or gain. Before us it has been strenuously urged by Mr. Branson, appearing in support of the acquittal, that the story as to the finding of the "Ank Sutta" book in the cook-room of the accused is a pure myth, that it was the Chief Constable who procured it from another place distinct from and outside the house, and had it secreted in the cook-room for the purpose of getting up a false charge against the accused. The witnesses examined in support of this defence have been disbelieved by the Magistrate, who has found that the book was, as alleged by the prosecution, found in the cook-room. But, says Mr. Branson, that finding of the Magistrate is opposed to certain indisputable facts apparent in the recorded evidence. Those facts are that the Chief Constable did not execute the first warrant, and executed the second warrant after some delay. As to this, the explanation given to the Magistrate and also given before us, is that the first warrant against the accused was issued with two other warrants, which related to other persons, that these latter were executed and the former was kept back, because it was apprehended that the execution of the other warrants would put the accused on his guard and the execution prove intractuous. Further it has been explained and we believe that the police found it more successful, to execute such warrants near the end, or at the beginning of a month. This is a satisfactory explanation, but then, argued Mr. Branson, the manner and circumstances of the search are such as to invest it with suspicion. It is true, as contended by the learned counsel, that the Panch were called at 3-30 p.m., whereas the search took place between 7 and 8 p.m., but that again is explained by the Head Constable in his deposition. He says the delay was due to an inquest which had to be held in the meantime. This explanation is not contradicted. The motive assigned to the Chief Constable for getting up a false charge against the accused is unsupported by evidence. It is true the accused cited witnesses to prove it, but the Magistrate declined to examine them on the ground that their evidence would be irrelevant as merely affecting credit. But assuming that the Magistrate was wrong in taking that view of the evidence we asked Mr. Branson if his client was willing to have an opportunity of examining those witnesses, but he declined to give that evidence. It, therefore, comes to this: the Ank-Sutta was found in the cook-room, and it lay on the accused to prove that it was kept there by the police. The evidence on that point given by him is disbelieved by the Magistrate and we see no reason to dissent from his view so far. There is the evidence of witnesses 4 to 10 for the prosecution, who proved that they betted with the accused in his house. Most of them were not cross-examined. The Magistrate does not say that he disbelieve them; in fact the whole tenor of his somewhat rolix judgment is that he regards them as reliable. But the ground on which he has proceeded in acquitting the accused is, that there is no evidence to prove that the "Ank-Sutta" was kept or used in the house of the accused to bring the accused's act within the difinition of a common gaming house in the Act. But the book were found there; the witnesses for the prosecution says that there was betting in the house; the book contains the bets of all these witnesses; it is in the handwriting of the accused; and there is uncontradicted evidence to show that he got one per cent. on the bets. There is the further fact that the accused himself admired in his written statement put before the Magistrate in answer to the charge that the book was used for betting. His only defence was that it had been used not in the house as alleged by the prosecution, but in a public thoroughfare. That defence failing on the ground, the admission as to the use of the book remained. These circumstances, put together, justified the conclusion that the book was an instrument of gaming kept and used in the house for the purpose of profit by the accused. The error the magistrate fell into was that of supposing that direct evidence was necessary to prove the use of the book in the house; but that was not the law. Such use may be inferred from the fact and the surrounding circumstances proved in the case. We must, therefore, set aside the order for acquittal and connect the accused of the offence under section 4 (a) of the Bombay Gambling Act. As to the sentence the Magistrate says, the spirit of gambling has been predominant in Surat, and cases which have come up to this court show that it is so. We must pass a sentence on the accused of a fine of Rs. 100 or three week's simple imprisonment in default. It is necessary to add that we should pass a sentence of imprisonment if we thought a fine was not likely to prove sufficiently deterrent.

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## SIR JEHANGIR COWASJI JEHANGIR.

### DONATIONS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir has sent donations to the amount of Rs. 10,000 to the following charitable institutions:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Fund for Poor Helpless, Blind, &c, Parsees | 2,000 |
| Parsee Relief Fund | 1,000 |
| Building Fund for Poor Parsees | 1,000 |
| Sir Cowasjee Jehangir's Khetwad Girls' School | 1,000 |
| Sir Cowasjee Jehangir's Gundevi High School | 500 |
| Sir Cowasjee Jehangir's Navasari Madressa | 500 |
| J N Petit Parsee Orphonage | 600 |
| Mrs Adam Wyllie Hospital, Dr Pullen's Ward | 5 0 |
| Parsee Girls' School Association | 500 |
| Khetwady Dispensary | 500 |
| Parsee Lying in Hospital | 500 |
| Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga | 300 |
| Indo British Institution | 300 |
| Dr Masina's Hospital Fund | 200 |
| Muliaferoze Madressa | 2 0 |
| Rahnumai Mazdiasni Sabha | 200 |
| Sundry Institutions | 300 |
| Rs. | 10,000 |

## DR. JOHN POLLEN WARD FUND.

Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, begs to acknowledge with thanks the following further contributions towards the above Fund:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Mr Jamsetji N Tata | 500 |
| Seth Chimansing Ramsing | 500 |
| Sir Jehangir Cawasji Kt | 500 |
| Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy Bart | 50 |
| Mr A Hydari | 50 |
| Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt | 25 |
| Khan Bahadur A R Curtas | 20 |

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 22nd December.

There will be Drill for recruits at the Town Hall this afternoon Tuesday the 22nd instant at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Actieg Adjutant, B. L. H.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd December.

1. It is notified for information that Head Quarters will be closed from the 23rd instant, to January 4th except for urgent work.
2. There will be no drill until after the 4th January 1904.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

If you are young, you naturally appear so.

If you are old, why appear so?

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely restore color to your gray hair, and will give to it all the wealth and gloss of early life. It will stop falling of the hair also; and will keep the scalp clean and healthy, entirely free from dandruff.

And it makes the hair grow thick and long. This is because it is a hair-food, giving to the hair just what it needs to make it grow as nature intended.

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**

There's a pleasure in offering to you such a preparation; while you will certainly feel a sense of security in using something that others have used for half a century.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY.

35 YEARS PROVEN EFFICACY.

TAKE "LINSEED" COMPOUND TRADE MARK

Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS ASTHMA & BRONCHITIS

OF ALL CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN & THE COLONIES

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS. FOR INDIGESTION & ITS EVILS, SICK HEADACHES, BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, & AN AGREEABLE APERIENT.

KAYS TIC PILLS CURE FACEACHE & NEURALGIA VERY SERVICEABLE IN NERVE COMPLAINTS. AVOID IMITATIONS.

USE COAGULINE TRANSPARENT CEMENT, FOR ALL BROKEN ARTICLES. MANUFACTORY: STOCKPORT, ENGLAND.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of Fraudulent imitations. From 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., ss. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in tins, 1s. 1½d. (same size as above), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," from 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

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THE BEST Blood-purifier, alterative and health insurer known,—approved and endorsed by eminent medical professors and authorities in the civilized world, as the only safe, sure and permanent cure for the following among other diseases:—

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Sufferers from any or more of the above diseases or their various distressing and concomitant symptoms need no longer despair, even when the best medical authorities have pronounced their cases to be past all hope of recovery, when they can get themselves safely and permanently cured at home by a course of

MAJOR'S ELECTRO-SARSAPARILLA.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique and in bringing back to a doomed life youth's vigour and cheer—

DR. MAJOR'S ELECTRO-SARSAPARILLA

Is unrivalled and unequalled by any other similar preparation. It is free from all injurious ingredients, and acts like a charm and miracle on the human system, so much so that a few minutes after taking a dose the patient feels cheerful and refreshed. To a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, will quicken hunger, remove constipation, and stand as a safeguard against the attack of fever and all blood diseases even when exposed to prompting causes for them.

A trial will convince every one of its power and efficacy. Every dose is worth a guinea. Price per bottle Rs. 2; 3 bottles, Rs. 5-8; ½ dozen (complete course of treatment) Rs. 10-8.

WHAT OTHERS THINK.

1. From H. H. Raja Sir Sadhal Deo Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of Bamra, C. P.—"I can confidently say the your Electro-Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and is one of the best medicines for—"

2. From H. H. Maharaja Hari Har Mardaraj Deo Bahadur, at Kallikote.—"I freely thank Dr. Major for his invention (Electro-Sarsaparilla) which is a sure specific for purifying blood and curing all diseases arising from poverty or impurity of blood."

3. From H. H. the Raja Bahadur of Bodh, Orisa—"Your Sarsa is, I find, more efficacious than others. I have tried."

4. From H. H. Raja Gour Chandra Deo, Feudatory Chief of Rairakhol.—"I have tried your Sarsaparilla and derived good effect."

5. From Dr. Surjya K. Sarbadhicari Rai Bahadur, President, Medical Board, Calcutta.—"I tried the phials of Sarsaparilla and found it useful to some of my patients suffering from impurities of the blood."

6. From Col. G. L. Walker, I. M. S., Prof., Medical College, Madras.—"I can recommend it most highly."

7. From H. H. Maharajah Dalganjan Sing Deo, Feudatory Chief of the Patna State.—"As a sincere admirer of Dr. Major's Electro-Sarsaparilla after having seen its marvellous effect in an obstinate case in my family, I feel no hesitation to thank you for the good that you have done to suffering humanity by publishing it. As a mark however insignificant of my appreciation of the worthy and efficacy of your Electro-Sarsaparilla I have the pleasure to hand you a Gold Medal, which I hope you will kindly accept as a token of my good wishes."

NUMEROUS UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

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BENGER'S FOOD For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED. Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

"Cosmos" states that experiments made by the Italian maritime authorities with the method of localising, or directing, wireless telegraph messages devised by Professor Alessandro Artom, of Turin have given excellent results. If this news is correct, the Professor has made a great advance. Hitherto attempts to "tune" wireless messages and prevent two or more interfering with one another, as well as to baffle tapping have not been of much account in practice, however interesting in theory. Until some effective way of enabling a number of messages to travel simultaneously through the same space without confusion is found, the employment of the wireless telegraph will be much restricted, and sometimes troublesome or uncertain.

We have believed that it would be discovered, and if the Professor has done it, even to a comparatively limited extent, he deserves lasting honour. It is well-known that rays of light can be "polarised," or transformed so as to vibrate in one plane, or else in a circle or an ellipse. This last form is called circularly, or elliptically polarised light. In it the disturbance travels through the ether something like a rotating rifle-bullet in the air, and as the bullet keeps its direction, so the circularly polarised ray travels with greater energy in a particular direction. The Hertzian waves used in the wireless telegraph are similar to those of light, and can be polarised like light. Professor Artom has patented a simple economical way of polarising them circularly or elliptically, thus giving them a predetermined direction through space, and the method also favours tuning, or syntonizing the messages. It has been reported that Artom's method will be employed in the circuit between Italy and Argentina now in preparation.

Mr. J. Hammer, in a paper to the American Physical Society, suggests the internal use of radioactive substances in the treatment of diseases, in which the seat of trouble cannot be reached from without. The active rays might be brought to bear on the diseased parts by means of sluutions of radioactive substances.

Another case of cancer cured by Rontgen rays is reported by Dr. Mondain in the Archives d'Electricite Medicale. A woman of 56 years, given up as a hopeless case and not expected to live more than some months, was treated with the rays, the cancer being exposed to them for ten minutes every day. The tube yielding the rays was 20 to 30 centimetres off. Treatment began on March 11, the cancer is now gone, and the patient is quite well. Dr. Mondain, without assuming that the process will be efficacious in all cases, thinks it the most promising treatment known.

A fatal injury by a swordfish is reported from Sierra Leone. Some fishers were returning to Narborn and one sat on the gunwall of the boat. Suddenly there was a disturbance of the water, and the man fell into the bottom of the boat, crying that he was wounded. They found that he had been struck in the back by the serrated snout of a swordfish, for the point of the sword was left in the wound. The body of the man, in fact, was pierced through and through. A doctor removed the broken saw, which was about 14 centimetres long, but the patient expired afterwards. The fishermen cannot recall a similar case in that country.

The normal rate of respiration is 12 to 15 inspirations a minute, but there are persons who exist on four to five a minute. A case of the kind is reported by MM. Dejerine and Egger, namely a woman who was afflicted with "tabes. Those who are wise enough to breathe through the nose (the only good way) can be satisfied, for a certain time at least with four to five breaths a minute, provided they are slow and deep.

At Port Chester, 25 miles from New York, a factory for making camphor artificially has been erected. The process is that of the Ampere Electro Chemical Company, and consists in mixing the carboxyl group of dreearbons with turpentine, thus obtaining two new compounds, which are easily converted into camphor. Much camphor is used in the arts for example making artificial leather celluloid, and guncotton.

The Talamancans are Indians of Panama, not far from the canal and about half-way across the isthmus. They live almost in the primitive style of their ancestors in the days of Columbus, and have little intercourse with whites, beyond trading fowls and pigs for tobacco, trinkets, and ammunition. They speak their ancient language, and still use the blow-gun and spear. They live in huts of palm thatch, with a number of domestic animals, for instance, the wild deer, peccary, tapir, and even the tiger cat. They hunt, fish, and cultivate the Indian corn and cassava. They have more fear of an evil than faith in a good spirit, are polygamists, and their simple government is hereditary. Their king is a despot as far as custom or law permits, and their sokee, or medicine man, is lawyer, priest, and doctor all in one. Their life is on the whole one of dreamy contentment. Apparently they are an inferior race to the Aztecs, who probably ruled them.

What is the height of the sea breeze that is to say the height at which the cool inflow of air from the sea is replaced by a warm outflow from the land? Measurements by a captive balloon at Coney Island, U. S. made it 500 to 600 feet there. At Toulon it was found to be 1,300 feet and on the west coast of Scotland is has been observed that on sunny afternoons kites would not rise over 1,500 feet when the sea breeze was blowing in. The fact is not without practical importance to those on the seaside.

The Sultan of Turkey has granted valuable concessions to the University of Chicago for the exploration of the district of ancient Babylon.

M. Bertrand finds that all parts of a hen's egg, especially the yolk, contain appreciable quantities of arsenic. The enveloping membrance has nearly as much as the yolk. A two-hundredth of a milligramme was found in one egg. It would seem that arsenic exists and plays a part in all living cells.

A French apparatus for disinfecting rooms consists of a bottle holding solution of formic aldehyde, which is heated by spirit lamp. The vapour passes along a flexible tube through the keyhole into the room.

Mr. Charles Bright, F. R. S. E., in his Story of the Atlantic Cable, has brought that stirring romance of engineering to the reading multitude. Incidentally, he points out that his father was only 26 when, in 1858, he laid the first cable under the Atlantic to Newfoundland, and that Mr. Marconi was the same age when he sent wireless signals over the Atlantic to Newfoundland. It shows what can be done by enterprising youth.

Consul the intelligent chimpanzee from America, who is now performing in London, was born in the Congo, and captured at the age of two years. He is now five, and, thanks to education, comports himself like a gentleman. He wears evening dress, but is allowed to dispense with gloves and shoes. He walks upright, swing his arms, whereas his congeners crawl on hands and feet. On coming to the stage, he lifts his hat, sits down to eat with fork and knife, uncorks and pours out liquor, drinks it, and corks the bottle, to which, by the way, he willingly returns. He rides a bicyclette, vamps on the piano, strikes a match to light his cigarette, rather charily, however, then draws two or three puffs with his head thrown back, in a comical manner. He also responds to the applause of the audience. In private he lives and sleeps at the hotel along with his manager, eats like a man (especially eggs), shakes hands with visitors, and on hearing the telephone call, puts the telephones to his ears, but he only understands English words.

The New York correspondent of the "Lancet" writes—At the recent meeting of the American Public Health Association held at the City of Washington the subject of the spread of contagious diseases through the medium of insanitary sleeping cars was discussed with great interest by medical and lay members of that body. It was not difficult to prove that these cars are rarely thoroughly clean and wholesome and it was finally admitted by the representative of the principal sleeping or Palace Car Company that the blankets were washed but once a year.


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The KING and QUEEN

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LIPTONS DELICIOUS TEAS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

From D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street, D. H. HEERAJEE, A. Crawford Market, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

When you feel Limp and Languid,

When your head is dull and heavy, your tongue furred, your bowels costive, and you awake in the morning fagged and worn out, with no relish for breakfast and dreading your work, be sure your stomach and liver need help. Indigestion is poisoning your blood and sapping your strength. Mother Seigel's Syrup will cure you. It will purify your blood and restore vigour and tone to your system. Take it daily after meals.

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

"I suffered for years from chronic indigestion and wind spasms," says Mrs. M. Moss, of 127, Quay Street, Ultimo, N.S.W. "After eating, I was tortured with terrible pains in the chest and beneath the shoulders. I lacked energy and was languid and weak, especially during the Summer. Four months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup and when I had emptied only two bottles, all traces of indigestion had vanished."

Will re-invigorate you.

VOGELER'S Curative COMPOUND

Purifies the Blood and Cures Indigestion, Dizziness, Headache, Kidney Diseases, Eczema, Nervousness.

Price 1/1½ and 2/6 of all Medicine Dealers.

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ALCOHOLIC EXCESS.

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OUR MOST RENOWNED

KESHRANJAN OIL.

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THE GREAT ENEMY

of your system is an attack of Cough and Cold. Be it simple or intricate, it is always dangerous after neglect. At the outset begin at once with our BASAKARISTA—the Cough Linctus, of world-wide reputation. Many a life has been dragged from the brink of the grave, in most serious cases. It is specially a household necessity in this cold season.

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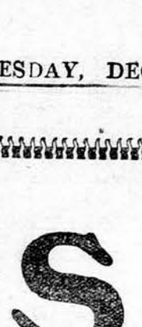
For Nervous Exhaustion,



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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY TRUE CHLORODYNE

THE GREAT CURE FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, COLIC, GOUT,

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EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM.

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RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

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Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

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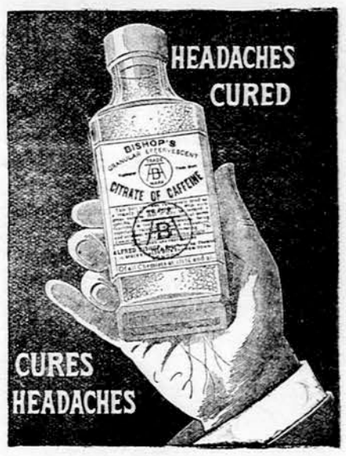


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Is a quick and certain Remedy for HEADACHE.

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It is most refreshing and invigorating, removing all sensation of pain and fatigue.

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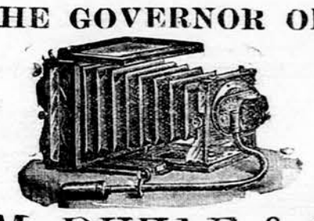
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



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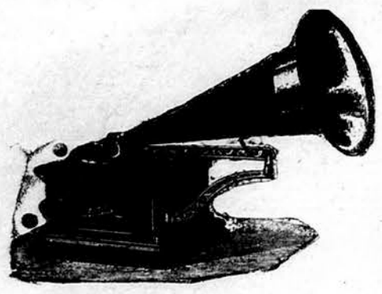

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Includes Improved Concert Sound Box, 19-inch Horn, Aluminium Horn Rest, Ornamental Cabinet, Winding Crank, 100 Needles and Needle Box.

This machine is of elegant design and finish, and the construction is most substantial. It has strong reliable spring motor that will run through three 7-inch or two 10-inch records at one winding. It has silent wind, and can be wound while running without interfering with the reproduction of the record.

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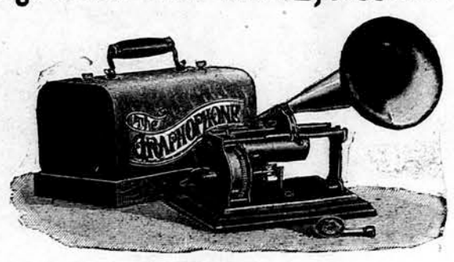
**English and American Records.** Just received by the R. M. S. Mongolia. Including the very latest popular songs, band selections, etc., by best English vocalists and bands.

**Q.Q. GRAPHOPHONE, Rs. 35-8.**



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YOU CAN MAKE YOUR OWN RECORD WITH THIS MACHINE.

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**P. CYLINDER RECORDS.**

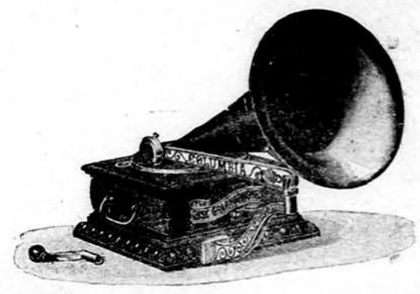
A large new stock just to hand, including all the latest London Music Hall Songs. All the Hits of the season.

As these are the Columbia records, the quality is undeniably the best.

COLUMBIA P. CYLINDER RECORDS.

**RS. 11-8**

PER DOZEN.



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One 10-inch or two 7-inch records at one winding. Fibre gears are used in the motor.

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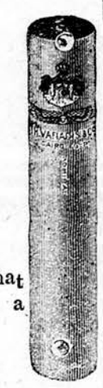

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EVER imported into India, as they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

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## The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

**TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES**

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

## THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using 'Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fern and Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop

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DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

STERLING SILVER Rs. 20. NICKEL OR GILT Rs. 12.

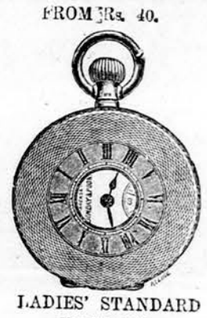
THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

FROM Rs. 40.



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| Sterling Silver Crystal face, | Rs. | 40 |
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Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong ever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear

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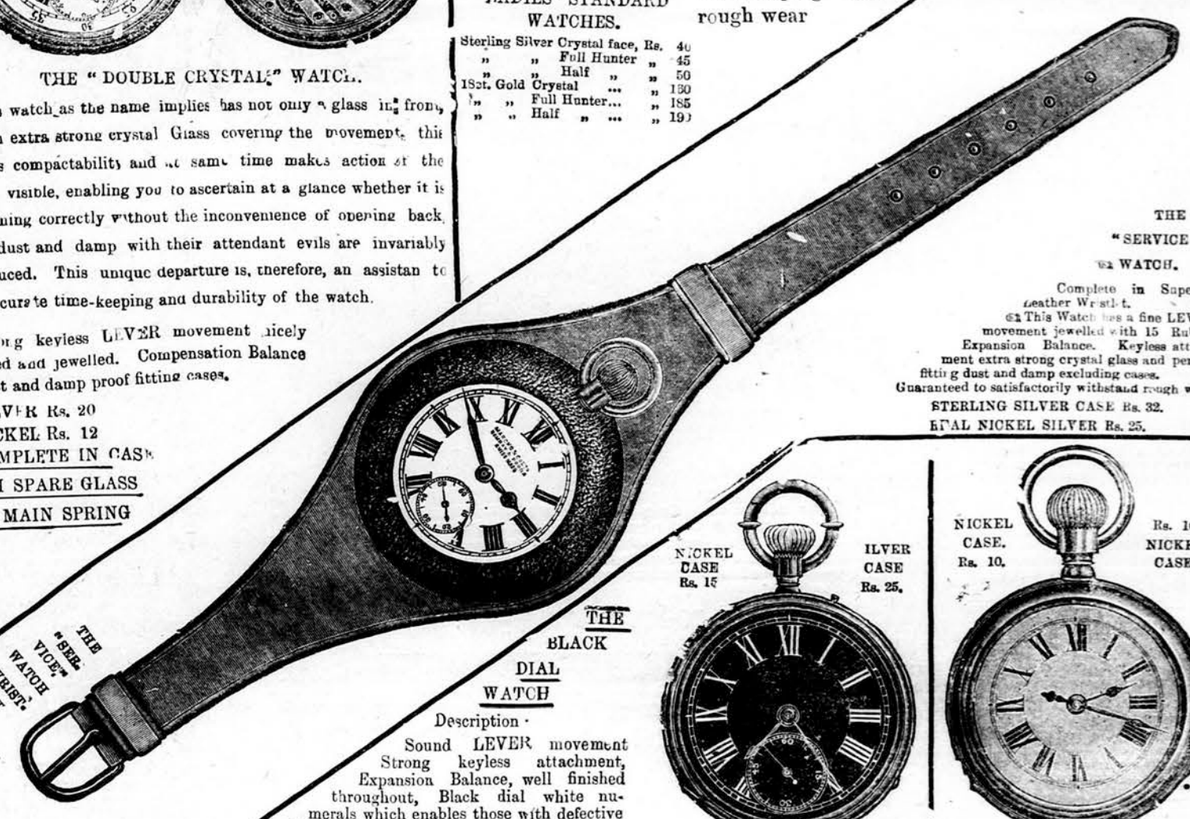

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Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

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THE "SERVICE" WATCH WRISTLET

Silver, Rs. 32
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THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.



NICKEL CASE Rs. 15

SILVER CASE Rs. 25.

Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.



NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.

Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.

Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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